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BIRTH.

Hoppe—11th August, at Sheerness, the wife of Lieut. J. Urson Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On August 4, 1909, at Shanghai, Charles Leopold Albert Oppenheim-Gerard, of the Standard Oil Co., aged 39 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(7th August.)

The Chinese are not the only people who appreciate the non-sectarian character of the Hongkong University scheme as opposed to that projected by the Rev. Lord William Cecil with its distinctly proselytizing end in view. A recent number of the *Japan Chronicle* notes that, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the *Asahi*, the Waiwupu has contributed 10,000 taels to the fund for the Hongkong University. Remarkable on the foregoing news item, our Kobe contemporary pertinently observes:—"This will, no doubt, settle the question as to whether religious teaching is to be given at the institution. The Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil—in his recent tour of the East—was anxious that it should be made a centre of Christian propaganda, but the improbability of this course must be evident now that the Chinese Government has contributed. We have no doubt this university will have a great influence on China when it gets to work, for promising young Chinese will then be able to get a university education on Western lines almost at their doors instead of being compelled to proceed to Europe or America."

CULTIVATE ORIENTAL TRADE.

In the opinion of Mr. J. D. Lowan, the newly elected president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the most important work which that body can undertake during the coming year is in the direction of cultivating close relations between the United States and Japan. He is right in this, and might have added that an equally important work will be the cultivation of better commercial relations with China, a country which promises to advance as rapidly in the future as Japan has in the past. In an article dealing with the foregoing the *Seattle Post* says:—"As Mr. Lowman points out, the Japanese are friendly to the United States, and they want to buy in the United States, but the manufacturers and business men of this country are not cultivating the trade. Herein lies Seattle's opportunity, if the business men of this city desire to take full advantage of it. As a fact, the manufacturers of the United States, with a few and notable exceptions, have done little to cultivate direct trade with Oriental countries. Our export trade to the Orient, save what originates on this coast, is not handled by Americans. The Chinese and Japanese come to this country to buy our goods; our manufacturers do not send their agents there to sell them. The great cotton goods export trade to China—and China is the best customer that our cotton manufacturers have outside of the borders of the United States—is an illustration. A Chinese importer at Shanghai or Hongkong places his orders for goods with a broker in New York, who makes the best terms he can with some cotton manufacturers and ships the goods to the order of his client. If the American market for any reason does not seem in a satisfactory condition for the buyer, the order is placed in Germany or Great Britain. No American manufacturer, apparently, deals direct with the Chinese importer and thus has a grasp on the trade. If American manufacturers will not develop an export trade to China direct, it is not possible to establish exporting houses in Seattle and build up a trade here, through agencies in the Orient, carefully studying the market and the means of getting a commanding position in it?"

SANITARY INSPECTORS IN MANILA.

(9th August.)

We hear a good deal one way or another of the woes of sanitary inspectors in Hongkong, but from the testimony of a correspondent to the Manila *Cablenews* the sanitary officers in this Colony would appear to be in an infinitely better position than their confreres in the American dependency. There is this to be said about it, that we do not know whether the entire sanitary staff in Manila is composed of men of American birth—that is to say, officers who are neither Filipinos nor Chinese, but true-born sons of "god's country," a term which we notice has lately been appropriated by Australia, but we will take it that the staff is similarly arranged to that in Hongkong. Nor are we exactly certain what the dollar sign signifies in Manila, whether gold or silver, but we will presume it to be the former. The correspondent who signs himself "Square Deal" had apparently written on a previous occasion advocating an increase in salary for the sanitary inspectors of the city of Manila, and in furtherance of his proposal had made further investigations which surprised him. "I learned," he writes, "that an old employee of the Board of Health who had served several years on the boards of health in the U. S. asked to be

reinstated here and upon arrival in Manila (with his family) he was forced to take the position of sanitary inspector at a salary of \$60 per month because he was not prepared for any other class of work. I also learned that he was the second American employed at the present time at the above named salary, while several temporary men, who were employed just after the last cholera epidemic are receiving \$75 per month, which salary they have drawn for nearly a year on account of their not having had an examination in the meantime. We should like to know how that American and his family manage to get along on \$60, even if it be gold, a month. It is safe to say they could scarcely manage it in Hongkong, unless the mistress of the house had the gift of making ten cash go as far as a dollar, or, in other words, of emulating the supreme money-saving characteristics of the average Chinese man. For cases could be cited in Hongkong, where a Chinese wife has maintained her European lord and master in comparative luxury on \$20 a month while he was looking for employment. But it is not to be expected that an American better-half could achieve such results, although no one knows what can be done at a pinch until one tries. The writer proceeds:—"Several native inspectors were also employed after the cholera epidemic at a salary of P40 per month which was promptly reduced to P30 upon the arrival of the Director from the U.S. and yet the police, firemen, etc. enter the service at a salary of P50 and receive an increase each year until the fourth year. These are not extraordinarily munificent salaries as American salaries go; indeed, it is a waste of breath to describe them as salaries at all, for they are nothing more than wages except that they are paid monthly, a fact which distinguishes the recipients from day labourers. Another point in this letter to which we might call attention is the system of filling up appointments that have become vacant. The writer says: "Another matter which seems unfair is the fact that the few positions which become vacant in the main office of the Board of Health and would constitute a promotion for sanitary inspectors are filled with men fresh from the States and men outside of the bureau who have no experience in sanitary work and if called upon in an emergency would be worthless outside of their offices." That is a grievance all over the Far East and will continue to be so until the end of the chapter. No matter how great an idiot he may be the covenanted man is always regarded as ten times better than the employee locally engaged. There is no rhyme or reason for that assumption, but there it is and with some people it is held as a sort of gospel. Commenting editorially on this correspondent's statements the *Cablenews* remarks that after reading the facts therein set forth we are more than ever convinced that the Government is not doing as well as it might for the men who are its strong arms when the community is threatened by disease and its able scouts constantly on the lookout for the beginnings of an epidemic. No one knows better than those at the head of affairs having to do with the public health that sanitary inspectors should be experienced to be of public service. What few complaints there have been in the past against the agents of the bureau have been lodged against men who have had to be put on to meet some unusual emergency that arose suddenly, allowing no time to secure reliable men. In view of the fact it would seem that the aim of the bureau would be to retain its old and tried men. This cannot be done, of course, without holding out proper inducements, \$60 and \$75 for Americans and P30 and P40 for Filipinos are hardly inducements that would keep capable men in any service for very long, especially if they have no hope of more in sight. There are some very expensive men on the Government payroll, continues our contemporary, who are not so vitally important to the well-being of the people of the islands as the sanitary inspectors. We could mention some of these by name, but most comparisons are invidious and it is sufficient to say that an important and worthy service deserves an adequate reward. Comment is needless, but it is not astonishing how similar are the conditions prevailing in different places in the Far East?"

HORSEPLAY AND BATHING PARTIES.

At the present time, when bathing parties are the popular form of spending the closing hours before sunset, a question which has been raised by a Northern contemporary is distinctly apropos. As everyone knows there is a tendency on the part of first-class swimmers to indulge in rough humour at the expense of those who can barely keep afloat, far less offer any resistance to the human porpoises. Not that there is any harm meant by this species of horseplay but it can easily be understood that the result might end in a lamentable accident which all parties would deplore. The inept swimmer rendered nervous or furious by the ignorant and senseless action of his superior is likely to lose his head entirely and come to grief. And it is curious that in few or no other sports is this practice of baiting the beginner so freely indulged in. It seems to be taken for granted that the individual who can do no more than paddle inshore is legitimate sport for the misguided humorist whose mental capacity has in many cases run into his biceps. In any other game the learner usually receives all the consideration that is due to those who, to paraphrase the words of a distinguished politician in another connection, "are children in such matters." In swimming the appetite idea

too often prevails. The *Shanghai Mercury* is extremely outspoken on this subject. The non-swimmer, it says, is absolutely helpless unless he can "bottom"; the poor performer is little less so, while both are entirely at the mercy of one who, possessed of complete mastery of every branch of natation, is inclined to make the most of his advantage. He who does so to the detriment of his fellow swimmers is, of course, a cad of the most contemptible kind. For his horseplay the ideal reply is a horse-whip, but in these days of law and order such a resort to first principles would hardly do, since the bully, if too severely treated, would call in the aid of authority, and his well-deserved whipping would meet with the disapproval of the bench. There is nothing left, therefore, but the action of committees, and this should be prompt and very decisive. Horseplay is a disease which spreads rapidly unless checked at the outset. From that extract it may be gathered that there has been some unpleasantness at one or other of the Shanghai baths, but the remarks of our contemporary are entirely to the point and well worth attention. As to the punishment which should be meted out to offenders against the first principles of fair-play and gentlemanly conduct, the *Mercury* holds that while the committees are in nine cases out of ten composed of pure sportsmen there is one weak spot in their constitution which is usually to be found in their failure to enforce rules with sufficient strictness. An offender against either the written or the unwritten rules of true sport should be warned once—very plainly and unmistakably; that done, any repetition of his offence should be punished once for all by the expulsion which would be meted out to a leper. But despite the trenchant criticism of our contemporary with regard to horseplay in the water it is recognised that there are minor forms of skylarking which conduce to the pleasure of swimming, particularly where the swimmers are equally expert. That being so it is submitted that in such cases all the committee need take note of is that the sportiveness of a section does not interfere with the enjoyment of the rest. "That being assured, the more tricks and antics indulged in the better, since they all tend to enjoyment, the be-all and end-all of a swimming bath in these dogdays. But really, everything depends on the gentlemanly instinct of each individual swimmer. That being sufficiently developed the rest follows of itself. What committees should do is ruthlessly to weed out those who are not possessed of this most desirable trait." It may be hoped that those who indulge in bathing expeditions in Hongkong will follow the advice sent from the North so that the enjoyment of none of the members of a party may be curtailed by the foolishness of those who fail to recognise the distinction between fun and horseplay.

A VILLIFIED GOVERNMENT.

(10th August.)

So often has the Portuguese Government come under the limelight of scathing public criticism, more especially in all that concern its undertakings in the nature of reproductive public works, that it is almost refreshing to come across any commendation of a much villified administration. That mood of praise reaches us in a recent number of the *Railway Times*, of London, a leading magazine in the metropolis devoted to railway affairs. This reference therein appearing is particularly opportune as it pays tribute, on the principle of *palam qui meruit ferat* to a distinguished visitor who is sojourning in Hongkong as the Special Commissioner of the Government of Lisbon on an important diplomatic mission. We allude to His Excellency General Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., the Macao Delimitation Commissioner. General Machado has been known to the British Government and the nation as one of the most advanced advocates of railway undertakings in Portuguese Africa, the development of which territory he has been very largely instrumental in bringing about, conjointly with British capitalists, as the joint owners of the projects he had carried out in Africa. Similarly as the representative of his Government in the negotiations and subsequent construction of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, General Machado had rendered such signal service to his country as to now receive the well-deserved reiterated recognition of those whose good-fortune, commercially speaking, it has been to invest in the Anglo-Portuguese enterprise. These observations bring us to the reference to the Portuguese Government in India in connection with the Guaranteed Railway Company of which Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., is the chairman of directors. Speaking at the last annual meeting of shareholders in reference to the important Portuguese port of Mormogao, which bids fair to become a thriving centre of activity on the M.W. coast of India, now that the hinterland has been sufficiently developed by reason of the existence of the railway, Sir Henry Green said: "With reference to the extension of the harbour and the provision of further facilities for dealing with traffic, which I told you last year had been sanctioned by the Portuguese Government, the latest reports show that very satisfactory progress is being made with the different works. Two new crossing stations have been opened on the Ghat, thus enabling more trains to be passed over this difficult section. A supplementary water supply has been laid on to the quay which, with the former supply, the joint representative considers will meet all present and immediate future requirements. Six lighters and some facilities for dealing with their loading and discharge have been installed. A first-class suction dredger cap-

able of dredging 300 tons per hour has been sent out to replace the old pontoon grab dredgers which, besides being worn out, were not equal to keeping the harbour properly dredged. All the machinery and plant for the harbour extension works have been sent out, the preliminary work has been done, a number of blocks have been made, and block making and setting should be in full swing after the Monsoon, which we are advised has already set in. When the extension works have been finished, we shall have 300 feet more quay with a depth at low water of 30 feet protected by 500 additional feet of breakwater. Provision having been made for more harbour accommodation with improved facilities for dealing with increased traffic, our attention is now called to our supply of rolling stock. All our locomotives have been in use for twenty years and upwards, and the M. and S.M.R. have pointed out that some new ones and also additional coaching and goods stock are absolutely necessary. The requirements are being carefully examined, and we hope with the assistance of the M. and S.M.R. shortly to formulate a scheme which will meet with the approval of the Portuguese Government. The improvements that have been, or are being, made, are all at the expense of the Portuguese Government, for, as I told you last year, the cost is being met by net revenue which that Government has sanctioned our retaining until the estimated total cost has been received." This might lead to the hope that those anticipating great things from the scheme of public works recently spoken of for Macao may yet live to see their hopes realized. Continuing his address to the railway company's shareholders, the Chairman added: "We have every reason to be gratified, and I am sure you will agree with me that our thanks are due to the Portuguese Government for the prompt and favourable consideration they have given to what we considered were our requirements, and theirs, and for the financial arrangements to which the Government have given their consent. Our thanks are also due to our colleagues, General Sir J. Machado and the Viscount d'Olivares, through whose hands all the correspondence with Government has passed, and to whose tact and careful advocacy a favourable decision must in a great measure be due." We may add from our own knowledge that on the Commission at which General Machado then sat as the Portuguese representative he was ably assisted by Capt. Norton as secretary, the same gentleman who performs the secretarial duties in connection with the Macao Delimitation Commission, now sitting. The weighty commendations of General Sir Henry Green, endorsed by gentlemen of the keen business acumen and perception like his body of shareholders point to the certainty that similar care and tactfulness will be brought to bear in the deliberations over the contentious question of the boundaries of the neighbouring Portuguese colony which it may be hoped will lead to a solution of the differences compatible with the ancient friendship subsisting between China and Portugal and the dignity of both nations.

TEACHING OF HYGIENE.

(11th August.)

Within recent times the compulsory teaching of hygiene in all the public schools has been vigorously advocated and even in the Colonies the teaching of that subject has been taken up in no perfunctory manner, while in Hongkong special prizes have been offered to stimulate the young children in acquiring an elementary knowledge of the best means to be adopted in order to secure healthful surroundings and so avoid the propagation of preventable diseases. In a recent communication to the *Pail Mall Gazette* we find it asserted that the ignorance of the true meaning of health (which, of course, embraces health of body, mind, and spirit) is simply appalling. There is no organized system of teaching it in our schools; and where it is taught, the teachers themselves too often are ignorant, and are by no means the embodiment of the health they are supposed to be teaching. How, then, can they possibly carry conviction to the young mind? It is very little use trying to teach middle-aged people hygiene; they have not got into fixed habits, and resent it, especially if it interferes in any way with their palates, pleasures, or comforts. The only hope is to catch the young. Our much-vaunted public school system—though belauded to the skies—will not really bear investigation. The successes, of course, we always hear of, but who hears of the tenfold number of failures? We are told of the healthy life that is led, but who says one word about those practices that are the cause of our public and other schools, which, if persisted in, lead inevitably to ultimate ruin? On this there is a terrible conspiracy of silence. Yet the proper teaching of hygiene would deal with all this as it should be dealt with. To take the case of the Army and Navy, Mr. J. W. Williams, the writer in question of the communication to our London contemporary, says:—"The men in these services are supposed to be thoroughly and most healthily trained; yet the fact remains that, in spite of gymnasia, sports, etc., consumption is rife in both. Why is this? Simply because the men have never been properly taught the laws of health, which, consequently, are violated continually. Were these laws understood and obeyed, consumption would disappear entirely. There is, then, an imperative necessity for the compulsory teaching of hygiene in all schools; and that would include knowledge that would help to guard the young against those special evils to which they fall a prey, and to combat which tend-

masters are at their wits' ends. The greatest of all curses is ignorance and ignorance of the laws of health is responsible for the wreck of thousands of young lives. I have been told that such teaching makes boys morbid. That is rubbish. Knowledge should not be picked up from the gutter, yet most parents seem perfectly content to allow their children thus to acquire it. Shame on them for so flagrant a neglect of a plain duty! Young people go wrong mainly from ignorance; for heaven's sake, let them have a chance of keeping straight. Health lectures given in the right way, and with understanding, could be conducive of nothing but good; and after considerable experience of giving them at my old school, Cranleigh, I can say that the subject has aroused a deep interest there, and I have never had more attentive audiences. Has not the time come to demand that the teaching of hygiene should be compulsory, and take premier place on the school curriculum?"

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

PEKING'S COMMENDATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 6th August.

The scheme for the establishment of the Hongkong University commends itself to the Grand Council, the Ministers having expressed the hope that it might be completed as early as possible.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, the new Viceroy of Canton, to assist the accomplishment of the scheme.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A KWANGTUNG MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 6th August.

The officials and gentry of Hunan and Kwangtung have petitioned the Ministry of Posts and Communications to memorialize the Throne to the effect that they will not recognise any loan contracted for the Canton-Hankow Railway.

EX-VICEROY CHOW-FU.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 6th August.

H.E. Chow-fu, ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwang, may probably receive an appointment on the Naval Board.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 6th August.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the new Viceroy of Chihli, has postponed his departure from Peking to Tientsin until to-day.

The postponement has been due to His Excellency's discussion of important matters with the Foreign Ministers in Peking.

Viceroy Tuan Fang will take over the seals of office on Monday, the 9th inst.

MACAO AND CHINA.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 8th August.

The Portuguese Minister in Peking, at an interview with the Ministers of the Waiwupu, put forward the claim that, in future, all Chinese residing in Macao will be considered as Portuguese subjects and, accordingly, become amenable to Portuguese law, and over whom Chinese officials can exercise no control.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to H.E. Kao Erh Ch'ien, the Special Delimitation Commissioner, to strongly oppose the claim.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

A CHINESE PROTEST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."] Peking, 8th August.

The Japanese, without the sanction of the Chinese Government, have

proceeded with the construction of the Antung-Mukden Railway. The Waiwupu has vigorously protested against the Japanese action.

ALLEGED REFORMERS.

CHINESE MINISTER'S NERVOUSNESS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 8th August.

The Chinese Minister in Peking has telegraphed to H.E. Na Tung, the Acting Viceroy of Chihli, to the effect that a number of reformers have returned to China from Europe and will be dispersed throughout Shanghai, Tientsin, Shantung, Hupeh and elsewhere with the object of disturbing the peace of the Empire. Na Tung has instructed the officials in those provinces to keep a sharp look-out for the alleged revolutionaries.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

VICEROY CHANG'S ENTHUSIASM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th August.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy-designate of Nanking, having memorialized to the Throne to the effect that the Hongkong University, which proposes to attach great importance to the study of applied sciences, will be conducted on lines similar to the London University, and His Excellency having (in the memorial) applied for a contribution of \$200,000, the Prince Regent is very much in favour of the scheme.

NANKING VICEROYALTY.

VICEROY CHANG TAKES OVER SEAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Shanghai, 9th August.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun has fixed the 11th inst. for taking over the seals of office.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

ALLEGED FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th August.

A certain country (?) has made tentative overtures to interfere in the matter of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. The Waiwupu is strenuously opposed to any such intervention.

TUAN FANG AND TIEH LIANG.

IN DISAGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th August.

Their Excellencies, Tuan Fang and Tieh Liang being in disagreement, the Grand Councillors contemplate entertaining them at a banquet so as to smooth over the differences between these two high officials.

NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th August.

It was the original intention of H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, to hold a personal inquiry into the affairs connected with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

As he is now prevented from carrying out that intention he has expressly deputed Luk Shih-shing to investigate the affairs of the Peking-Hankow Railway and San Po-hung to conduct an inquiry into the working of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER'S MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th August.

In a memorial to the Central Government, Mr. T'ing Ch'ien, Special Commissioner for the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, reports that several conferences have been held and that it would be difficult to arrive at a settlement of the question.

CHIHLI VICEROYALTY.

TUAN FANG'S ARRIVAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th August.

H.E. Tuan Fang, Viceroy of Chihli, arrived at Tientsin on the 9th inst. and forthwith took over the seals of his new office. Immediately thereafter H.E. Na Tung returned to Peking.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

A WISE PROHIBITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th August.

The Ministry of Education has forbidden students from interfering in politics, and instructions have been despatched to directors of education in all provinces to notify all schools to that effect.

TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

SECRET INQUIRY TO BE INSTITUTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th August.

Upon learning that malpractices obtain in a larger degree in connection with the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway than in the northern section, H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, deputed an official to institute secret investigations into the matter.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

CENSORSHIP EXERCISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 10th August.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the newspapers from making references to affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces between Japan and China.

It is reported that this action was prompted by a certain country.

TUAN FANG.

DENOUNCED BY A CENSOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

A certain Censor has denounced Viceroy Tuan Fang. After perusal of the memorial the Prince Regent became suspicious and gave directions to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun to investigate and report.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

HOW FUNDS TO BE RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, and Prince Ching have arrived at the conclusion that 70 per cent. of the funds required for the reorganisation of the Navy must be provided by all the Provinces, and the remaining 30 per cent. must be raised by subscription among the Chinese residing in foreign countries and also in China itself.

Duke Tsai and Prince Ching will hold a consultation with Admiral Sah and then submit a memorial.

TIBET.

AMBAN'S REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

Lun-yi, Amban in Tibet, has reported that he has important matters concerning Tibet which he desires to lay before the Government in person.

An Imperial edict has been issued directing the Amban to proceed to Peking.

PRESS LAWS.

AMENDMENT CONTEMPLATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

The Prince Regent is conferring with the Grand Council with a view to amend the Press Laws.

TANG SHAO-YI.

AND HONAN GOVERNORSHIP.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

Prince Ching has recommended Tang Shao-yi for appointment as Governor of Honan.

The Prince Regent, however, desires to offer the appointment to Lu Shu-ning.

HO-HOW.

CHINESE CONSULATE PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

The Waiwupu has notified the French Minister to appoint a time to discuss the question of the proposed establishment of a Chinese consulate at Ho-how.

WAIWUPU.

PROCRUSTINATION DEPRECATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 11th August.

H.E. Liang Tun-in, president of the Waiwupu, has submitted a memorial on important matters. The Prince Regent has informed him that, in all matters, he should attend them without loss of time and that procrastination was to be deprecated.

CHINA'S SORROW.

STUDY OF RIVER CONSERVANCY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 12th August.

In view of the floods which have overtaken various provinces during recent years, the cause of which the Prince Regent attributes to the silting up of the waterways, His Imperial Highness has telegraphed special instructions to H.E. Luk Chui-cheung, Chinese Minister to Holland, to make a careful study of the subject of river conservancy and to report thereon, so that rivers in China may be preserved unimpaired.

NAVAL BASES.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 12th August.

Sun Pui-lap has fixed next moon for either making a tour of inspection of the naval bases along the coast or proceeding abroad to study naval matters. He will be accompanied by Tam Hok-hang and Fung-shu.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 12th August.

In his report for last year, presented to the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Registrar General (Mr. E. A. Irving) has the following remarks to make under the heading of "Emigration."

The examination of females and children under 16 is conducted by the Assistant Registrar General, the Registrar General re-examining doubtful cases. Of the 216 persons detained as given in the first paragraph of the previous report, 67 were intending female emigrants, as compared with 49 last year. Of these, the number "permitted to leave," that is those unnecessarily detained, was the same, 10. There is no hardship in most of these cases, as they generally involve only half an hour's questioning at the Police Kiosk on the evening of detention, and if the result is satisfactory the women are free to leave as they had originally intended, next day. As a rule, doubtful cases are sufficiently met by a note on the passport list for the information of the Protector of Chinese, Singapore.

Table IV shows that over 9,000 female passengers passed through the office. The 10 needlessly detained are only one in 900. It also shows a very considerable reduction in female emigration as compared with last year. This is another symptom of the general trade depression dealt with in part below.

The proportion of women who go abroad to join husbands (about 33 per cent.), as servants (33 per cent.), with relations (25 per cent.), prostitutes (7 per cent.), remains nearly constant.

MALE EMIGRATION.

At the end of last year an arrangement was made, by which no immigrant to the Straits Settlements from Hongkong is permitted to enter into a labour contract unless he has appeared before the Registrar General before embarkation. To meet the additional work, the staff of the Registrar General's Office was strengthened by the addition of an Emigration Officer, who was however not appointed till July, of a European sergeant, a 3rd grade interpreter, Chinese and Chinese interpreter and two Chinese clerks.

A number of Chinese gentlemen undertook during the year to sit in turn with the Emigration Officer, and help him in detecting cases of fraud. At first when the work was new their services were of much assistance, but it happens that in work of this nature the official who is occupied with it for hours daily acquires such a quickness in detecting suspicious cases as to render him independent of the need of assistance beyond that of his interpreter. The Chinese advisers were tired of the end of the year inclined to complain that their office was a sinecure. I could not help feeling that coming as they did but once or twice a month, and being of a totally different rank in life from the coolies whose interests they were endeavouring to watch, even speaking a different language, their public spirit was exceeding their real usefulness. I therefore took advantage of the slackness of emigration at the year's end temporarily to relieve them of this duty.

The most difficult question in connection with assisted emigration during the year has been that of the repatriation of those coolies, who have been either rejected by the office or doctor on account of their inferior physique, or induced to leave their homes through misrepresentations. Who was to bear the cost of their repatriation? At first the "Tung Wah" were called upon to do so, and did so with great reluctance, to the amount of \$3,411. This arrangement did not appear to be altogether equitable, and towards the close of the year I arranged that the boarding house keepers should be made responsible for cost of repatriation, leaving him to recover from the broker. The Tung Wah as before has done the actual repatriation and has sent in the bill to this office. The Emigration Officer has then called upon the boarding house keepers to refund the amount, and they have done so without a murmur.

It is mostly necessary to add that if they can assist in the consequence that the cost of repatriation, runner and boarding house keeper, have no interest in keeping up the standard of coolies. If he slips through the Registrar General's Office a profit is made. If he fails to pass they suffer no loss. The number of boarding houses for assisted emigrants is 20 as compared with 24 last year, when the business as regulated by the new Ordinance was still in its early stage. There appears to be comparatively little trifle practiced in the trade, and the majority of the boarding house keepers act straightforwardly in dealing with this office.

Table V shows the number of assisted coolies and the percentage of those rejected. It should be clearly understood that the Singapore rejection is in no way a reflection on the conduct of the medical examinations in Hongkong. They consist of coolies who are not "wanted" for any reason (they have fallen sick on the voyage, or the doctor says they are slackened and cannot be pushed at the moment). This fact was not taken into account in the table sent back from Singapore at the end of the year.

The New York Murder.

ALLEGED-MURDERER SUSPECTED TO BE IN HONGKONG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

POLICE ACTIVE IN THE MATTER.

A rumour is current in the Colony yesterday, and as far as one of our representatives can understand it is not denied, that Leong Lam, or Lin, or Leon Lin, alias Leong Chon Wing, who is also known as William L. Leon, the alleged murderer of Miss Elizabeth Sigel, whose body was found in a trunk in Chinatown in New York in June last, is in hiding in the Colony.

It is generally believed that the man arrived here on board the liner *Mancharia* the other day, but this the police deny. They aver that the ship was searched from stem to stern on arrival, but the fugitive was not on board. It was hinted, however, that the much-wanted Chinaman had arrived on a tramp, dressed in his national costume, and was recognised by informers, but had since disappeared.

A few days ago a Chinaman, so it was reported, was arrested by the Hongkong police on suspicion of being the murderer. He was released soon afterwards. He managed to clear himself in some way, notwithstanding the fact that in some particulars he resembled the alleged murderer.

The facts of the case, although already printed in these columns, need recapitulation. Elizabeth Sigel, daughter of Paul Sigel, of San Francisco, and grand-daughter of the illustrious Franz Sigel, the German warrior, who served with the Union Army during the civil war, is the victim of one of the most sordid murders in the history of New York. An envelope addressed to the girl found in the room where the body lay, a lock of hair bearing her initials, her disappearance on June 2 and a note found in the room signed "Elsie," all indicated that Franz Sigel's grand-daughter was murdered. The alleged murderer, who was proprietor of the restaurant, who conducted the rooming house above, disappeared shortly after the discovery of the murder, adding further to the mystery. The case has been a source of considerable anxiety, which is the fact that a Chinese has been known to call at the Sigel home, presumably with the sanction of the parents.

Elsie was 20 years of age and was greatly interested in work among Chinese. It is understood that she became acquainted with one Chinese, who may be able to throw some light on the case, several years ago, when he conducted a cane rack at an amusement park at Fort George. Three Chinese were arrested as material witnesses. They gave the names of Yee Kim, manager of the Leong's restaurant, Wang Wing, a salesman for a clock and supply house, and Chin Sun, a cook who lived in the rear of the restaurant. The man most wanted, however, is the former occupant of the room where the body was found, evidently an English-speaking Chinese. Judging from the letters this individual is Leong Loo Lim, known among his English friends as William L. Leon.

A description of the man wanted, as supplied to one of our representatives, and which was received from Col. Bingham, of the New York police, runs as follows: "Chinaman, thirty years old, not more than five feet four inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, smooth face, good teeth, black hair, deep-set black eyes. When last seen his hair was cut American style. He is of very slim build and consumptive looking. He has high cheek bones and his cheeks are sunken. He has a prominent sharp chin. He talks good English. He usually dresses like an American, and when last seen wore black clothes, wore a ring on ring finger of left hand, and was very well-dressed. He had a fondness for Chinese silk shirts with snaps on instead of buttons, and for low cut patent leather shoes which he wore laced down from the top with the bow tied at the bottom eyelid holes.

He may now be wearing Chinese costume and have on a false queue. When excited he has a habit of frowning or knitting his eyebrows. He is slightly round-shouldered. The photograph (sent to the police) was taken some time ago and represents a man stouter than Leon is today. This man had in his possession a gold hunting case watch, size sixteen, Waltham movement, Case No. 929, 947, Movement No. 7,065,640. There may be a monogram "W.L.L." on it. He may also have the watch of the murdered woman, which is a gold watch, hunting case, size "O." Case No. 208,743, Movement No. 5,650,015, fifteen jewels, Waltham movement. Design on front of two birds and a nest. On back there was a monogram, "M. C. A."

He might also have in his possession her gold chain and bag of *flour-de-lis* design, and a gold locket about an inch long, heart shaped.

This man is a good cook and waiter and might seek employment in restaurant or a private house. He is a shrewd person. Thus is the full description of the alleged murderer, and there is no doubt that if he is in the Colony, our Chief Detective Inspector, Mr. Hanson, and his able men, will have no difficulty at all in locating him.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A FISHERMAN'S DOINGS AT CHEUNG-CHAU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

13th inst.

Because he had been accused of theft by his employer, a fisherman named Lai Yau made an attempt to take his life on Wednesday night. The affair took place on board fishing boat No. 1877, the boat being anchored in Cheung-chau Harbour.

It would appear that on Tuesday last the master of the fishing boat discovered that his chest had been forced open, and \$35 in cash missing. He suspected Lai Yau, one of his *ch'ohs*, of taking the money, and called upon him to replace it. Lai denied all knowledge of the matter, and went to the bow of the boat, where the remaining all day, refusing to take his food.

Nothing more was thought of the matter until early yesterday morning, when Lai Yau was discovered lying in an unconscious condition on his bed. A pot, containing the dregs of a mixture of prepared opium and water, told its own story. Police-sergeant Gordon, of Cheung-chau Police Station, to whom the matter was reported, attended to the man temporarily after which a missionary doctor, stationed on the island, did the rest, and the fisherman was brought to Hongkong, and thence to the Government Civil Hospital, from which institution he was discharged this morning.

The Police say that Lai Yau took the poison on the previous night. When he was found on the following morning the man appeared as if he had left his body. Prompt measures taken by the doctor and the police-sergeant were responsible for saving his life.

In the Police Court this morning, the accused was brought before Mr. F. A. Haselard, charged with attempting suicide. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was bound over to be of good behaviour in the future.

As usual in summer time febrile plagues has broken out at Sai Kung. The *Chiu-chai* *Belvedere* says that up to July 25th ten cases had resulted fatally.

Liquor Licences.

DOUBLING OF FEES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

HOW LOST REVENUE IS TO BE MADE UP.

One of the expedients Government has decided upon to make up for the steadily diminishing revenue of the Colony is the doubling of the fees for licences granted under the Liquor Licences Ordinance. A resolution was introduced into the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon sanctioning the increase in contemplation, when the Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolution:

Resolved that the second schedule to the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, named schedule 8 in section 2 of The Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902, be repealed and that the following schedule be substituted therefor, with effect in respect of each licence that is now or may hereafter be in force from the date of the renewal or of the grant of such licence as the case may be; provided always that in the case of licences which are renewed or granted subsequently to the date of this resolution and prior to the first day of January, 1910, the fee shall be, in respect of the period between the date of issue and the thirty-first day of December, 1909, at the rate previously obtaining, and in respect of the period from and after the first day of January, 1910, at the rate set out in this schedule.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, in moving an amendment that no liquor should be served on the ground floor of adjacent licensee's premises, said that there were several establishments within a stone's throw of the Clock Tower in which the style of cafes and restaurants which were in the habit of selling liquors at all hours under the adjacent licence and in the speaker's opinion, in direct violation of the intention of the law. It was true that a pretence is made by many of these establishments at providing meals, but these proceedings, the speaker declared, were more or less in the nature of a farce. At one establishment, a charge of five cents is made for some sandwiches, at another the meal is served after the liquor, while at a third no pretence whatever is made at providing meals. These establishments were nothing more nor less than public drinking saloons pure and simple. There was another aspect to the question—an aspect which had given rise to considerable discussion in England. The speaker alluded to the facilities for drinking provided by Clubs.

Clubs in name but in reality drinking saloons. If the Government were in earnest in increasing the tax on liquors, it was necessary to place Clubs on an equal footing with hotels. In conclusion, the speaker desired to see fair play between the public and the adjacent licensee.

H.E. the Governor in rising said that the amendment was not in order. The Resolution before Council was entirely in conjunction with the altering of fees under the particular schedule before members. With regard to the Resolution itself, it treated with the fees payable by vendors of intoxicating liquor with the sole object of raising the revenue. In this connection, the Colonial Treasurer estimated that the revenue would be raised by 2½ lakhs of dollars. Continuing, His Excellency said that, in all probability, the extra charge proposed would not exceed ten cents a bottle—probably, considerably less. In England, there was an import duty of from 11d. to 11s. 6d. up to 10s. and 11s. In this country, there was no import duty of any kind and therefore the consumer might fairly contribute something towards the revenue. That was the general opinion and the only question which remained for solution was with regard to the method to be followed. There was a general belief in the Colony, somewhat sentimental, that by an imposition of import duty, this Colony will no longer be a free port. Besides, there was the practical difficulty of the imposition of Customs duty, which would mean the institution of the Customs itself. Customs duty could not be imposed on Chinese liquor without organising a very large and efficient Customs service. His Excellency pointed out that under the scheme proposed under the section in question, no extra machinery would be required. The matter did not present such difficulties if it was properly understood by the Chinese. It would not entail such a minute examination of personal baggage as in the case of opium, which could be concealed with comparative ease. His Excellency declared that he held no bigoted views either with regard to opium or liquors. The former question had been discussed repeatedly by the Legislative Council, which was fortunate enough to count among its members two very experienced and practical men. His Excellency said that it was agreed that the present form would involve the least disturbance in trade, and was at the present time most practical. Turning to the Resolution itself, His Excellency said that the number of adjacent licensee had been considerably increased. Proceeding, His Excellency observed that there was no increase contemplated in the schedule on beer licences. The reason for this was to be found in the fact that it was a promising industry but still in its pioneer stage and it was in expedient to place difficulties in its way in the form of heavy taxation. The revenue derived in Hongkong from the sale of liquor was 2½ lakhs, while that of the Straits Settlements was 7½ lakhs. In conclusion, His Excellency said it would be to the general advantage of the Colony's financial standing to impose a slight increase on the sale of liquor in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart asked that the Resolution be postponed. Those members of Council in common with the general public who had for the first time heard of the Resolution asked for time for further consideration. No official was fully qualified to speak on the matter and it was but fair to have time for bringing forward objections, if they had any, through the medium of the Press. He asked for further discussion to be postponed till the next meeting.

Hon. Mr. Osborne seconded. The motion was agreed to.

The following is the new schedule of fees attached to the resolution and in parallel columns give the comparative figures of the old and new fees:

The following fees shall be paid for the licences hereinafter mentioned and in the manner hereinafter specified, that is to say:

Nature of Licence.	Old Fee.	New Fee.	Method of payment.
Distillery Licence.....	\$ 400	\$ 800	Annually in advance.
Temporary Licence.—			

ing left at the mercy of the sea, with a
engineer aboard.—OLD SINGAPOREAN
readers Fm Fm.

"Fatshan" Incident.

RESENTMENT AGAINST MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE PLACATED.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY AND THE PORTUGUESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th August.

On the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., there was a large number of people present at the meeting of the Self-Government Society in connection with the *Fatshan* incident. Mr. Chan Wai Po was elected to the chair. Letters received from Manila and other places were read to the assembly. One Mr. Mak Wing Yu, who said he was delegated by the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire to attend the meeting in their behalf, produced a copy of a letter in which it was stated that, on account of the Portuguese watchman on board the steamer *Fatshan* having roughly handled the Chinese passengers the firm had changed certain members of the staff on board the steamer. He petitioned the British Consul-General at Canton to communicate with the Portuguese Consul with a view to inducing the latter to deal with the case at an early date and to punish the alleged offender. The letter also contained a promise to accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future.

Mr. Mak was then introduced to one Ho Yu Tin, a representative of the family of the deceased passenger, and they both signed an agreement as attorneys for the parties concerned, respectively. After some deliberation, Ho Yu Tin agreed to accept the sum of \$5,000 as compensation offered by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on behalf of the deceased family. The ill-feeling against the Hongkong firm was then declared to be removed and the case considered amicably settled.

It was then unanimously agreed at the meeting to despatch telegrams to Peking and to Chinese residing abroad informing them of the conclusion of the case so far as Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the deceased family were concerned. Telegrams to the above effect were then and there drafted. Mr. Mak then thanked the Chairman and the people present for their kind co-operation in this regard about the settlement of the case.

The Chairman responded on behalf of the family of the deceased and the majority of the assembly. After all that had passed between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the deceased family in this matter, the people were impressed with the fact that the friendly relations between the British firm and the Chinese were again restored. They still adhered to the view that punishment had not yet been meted out to the Portuguese offender, though the ex-Viceroy, H.E. Chang-fen-chun, had on several occasions communicated with the Portuguese Consul on the subject, but the latter on each occasion failed to answer the representations and did not take any notice of them at all. It was urged that subjects of other foreign nations residing in China are mostly merchants engaged in business while the Portuguese are mostly employees. Nevertheless the Chinese still have considerable dealings with the Portuguese so that it was incumbent upon them that care should be exercised in the course of their dealings with them in order to prevent the risk of a rupture between the two peoples.

Mr. KONG HUNG YAN then suggested that telegrams should be forwarded for the information of Chinese in other ports to take steps against the Portuguese.

THE DRAFT TELEGRAM.

The telegram drafted at the meeting and to be forwarded to the various places read as follows:—

"With reference to the *Fatshan* incident the Portuguese Consul has, up to the present, not yet settled the matter, but has brought forward false allegations against the members of our Society, whereat we have been much provoked. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have maintained in a proper manner the friendly relations with the Chinese, offering a sum of \$5,000 as compensation to the deceased family and promising to urge the Portuguese Consul to take up the case with a view to arriving at a settlement and to accord better treatment to Chinese passengers in the future. The family of the deceased has agreed to accept the money. The ill-feeling against the British firm aforesaid is now placated, and we should resume dealing with the firm in the ordinary course of business as before. However, steps must be taken against the Portuguese."

(Sgd.) THE CANTON SELF-GOV. SOCIETY.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY'S FURTHER ACTION.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE ACCLAIMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th August.

As the result of the meeting held on the 5th instant in connection with the *Fatshan* incident by the Canton Self-Government Society when the family of the deceased passenger agreed to accept the offer of the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire of the sum of \$5,000 as compensation, the amount in Hongkong notes is reported to have been handed to the family's representative, Ho Yu Tin, on the 5th instant who fully acknowledged receipt of the money. According to the latest exchange on that date, the \$5,000 Hongkong notes realised \$5,616. In Canton 20-cent pieces. The Self-Government Society has been requested to inform the Chinese in other ports and abroad of the payment of the compensation and at the same time to ask them to smooth over the differences hitherto existing between the Chinese and the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on account of the *Fatshan* incident and to restore the friendly relations which had existed with the shipping firm before the occurrence of the unfortunate affair. This satisfactory settlement has furnished grounds for fruitful comments by irresponsible people, whereby Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have suffered more or less through the boycott by the Chinese in this city and elsewhere, of the steamship line operated by the firm. Happily for the friendly relations between the Chinese and British the case is now completely and satisfactorily settled and is considered at an end once and for all so far as Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are concerned. It is, therefore, confidently expected that any seemingly agitation will be centred on the part of the Chinese against the well-known British firm.

GRAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

AN INVITATION TO KING MANUEL.

London, August 4.
Rector's correspondent at Lisbon announces that King Manuel has received an invitation from King Edward to visit England in a few weeks.—*M. G. News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE "FATSHAN" AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Though there has been much discussion about this unfortunate affair yet I crave your indulgence for a small space in your paper for an impartial and unprejudiced view of this case.

To begin with, how can one expect the Portuguese Consul to re-open the *Noronha* case when it is entirely out of his jurisdiction for the following simple reason:—

1st.—According to International Law, both the public and private vessels of any nation, on the high seas or out of the territorial limits of any other State, are subject to the jurisdiction of the State to which they belong.

2nd.—The Portuguese Civil Code distinctly says that any person serving on board a foreign vessel without first obtaining the sanction of his Consular representative at the port which he signs on, shall forfeit his right to Consular protection, i.e. he is no longer subject to his (Consular) jurisdiction.

Seeing that the occurrence took place on board the *Fatshan* whilst the steamer was in British territorial waters, the British Consul-General in Canton very rightly took charge of the case and after an exhaustive and fair trial, during which the best medical evidence and opinion were sought, the accused was acquitted.

The integrity and impartiality of a British Court of Law are universally recognized and established and leave no possible cause for any doubt.

Now that the Self-Government Society insist on the case being tried again, it simply casts a doubt on the result of the first and only possible trial.

Besides, the Self-Government Society advance as their reason for a second trial that no punishment was meted out to the offender, and taking up their point I would like to put the following question:—

Supposing, for a moment, that the case when tried was proved to the satisfaction of the British Consular Court that the accused was guilty of the charge preferred and he was sentenced to undergo a rigorous and long term of imprisonment (as the charge was that of manslaughter) would the Self-Government Society abstain from moving in the matter, should a request be made by the Portuguese Consul to have the case retried by him with a view of having the sentence greatly commuted or getting the accused "Scot free"? The answer is obvious.

The accused, though discharged by the British Consular Court, has suffered much as he has been dismissed from the Company's service and has now no means of subsistence; whilst the family of the deceased has been fairly treated.

If it is considered so important to have a second trial why do not the family of the deceased come to Hongkong and institute proceedings against the accused before the Supreme Court?

Thanking you for the insertion of the above and enclosing my card,

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

"FAIRPLAY."

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SHIPPING CLERK'S SUICIDE.

A painful tragedy took place yesterday morning on the south bank of the Soochow Creek at Jessfield, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 5th inst. About 10.30 o'clock some coolies working near the creek looking up they saw a foreigner falling down on the bank. Another foreigner working in a mill some distance away heard the shot and the Chinese drew his attention to the spot where they had seen the man fall. The police at Bubbling Well Station were informed and a doctor was called but the man had died from a bullet wound in the head near the right temple. A five-chamber short revolver, calibre .32, was found near the body. It was loaded in all five chambers, but only one cartridge had been discharged. The Paoshan Police kept the body until the Water Police under Inspector Mellows brought it into the Mortuary in Fearon Road. Papers on the deceased showed him to be Mr. A. Oppenheim-Gerard, a German subject and chief shipping clerk to the Standard Oil Co. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and he had been in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. for about eight years. Mr. Oppenheim-Gerard had been much worried recently concerning the grounding of the steamer *Hudson* and also about the outbreak of cholera. He was of a very nervous disposition. The German authorities have been notified.

RUBBER AND TIN COMPANIES.

MANAGERS' REPORTS ON MONTHLY OUTPUTS.

Messrs. F. M. Barker and Co. inform us that the output of dry rubber from the Nordland Estate of the Singapore and Johore Rubber Co., Ltd., for the month of July, was 4,900 lbs., making a total for the current year of 16,774 lbs.

Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., the local agents for the Lanadon Rubber Estates, Ltd., inform us the manager reports the rubber crop harvested during the month of July was 6,020 lbs. dry. For the corresponding month of last year it was 1,192 lbs. dry. The total for the first seven months of 1909 is 30,630 lbs. dry, and the total for the corresponding period last year was 13,170 lbs. dry.

Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co., the local agents for the Lanadon Rubber Estates, Ltd., write to the effect that the manager reports the rubber crop harvested during the month of July was 5,203 lbs. dry. For the corresponding month of last year it was 3,770 lbs. dry. The total for the first four months of the year 1909 is 14,691 lbs., estimated, dry, and the total for the corresponding period last year was 11,130 lbs., dry. Messrs. Guthrie and Co., agents for the Lingling Plantations, Ltd., inform us that they have received cable advice from the general manager of the plantations, that the total amount of dry rubber harvested on the whole of the company's estates during the past month was 48,000 lbs., making the total for the seven months of this year 285,000 lbs. The figures for the corresponding month of last year were 26,000 lbs. and for the corresponding seven months 132,000 lbs. The net revenue derived from tin mining on Kamuning Estate during last month was \$5,500.

The total quantity of tin exported by the tributors on the land of the Johore Tin Mining Co. Ltd., during the month of July, was 135 bags, or 100 piculs.—*Strait Times.*

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SINGAPORE TO VISIT HONGKONG.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 5th inst. says:—It is with considerable satisfaction that we are able to state that the interport cricket matches will this year be revived though it is perhaps wrong to speak of revival since the last match was played in 1904. In that year a Straits team went away to Hongkong where it met and defeated both Shanghai and Hongkong, Barret and Rees being the heroes of the two games. A good many of the eleven which went away then are still available, though a bowler of Rees' stamp and a batsman of Barret's are not to be easily found, but it should be possible to send away a possibly stronger all round eleven than went off that occasion. The arrangements as at present made are that the team will leave Singapore on the 10th of the month to play a series of matches in the beginning of November. Hongkong and Shanghai will be met and it is also hoped that an eleven from Japanese ports will be able to attend. The local eleven will probably leave by one mail and come back by the next giving about a fortnight in Hongkong. Perak and Selangor have both promised support, but it is possible that Penang will find it impossible to contribute to the eleven. It is rather curious to note that ever since the shocking Hokien accident, all these matches have been played in Hongkong and on each occasion the Straits' representatives have won. It is quite impossible to form any opinion of possible results this time as the constitution of the eleven is entirely in the dark, but the match at Penang next week should give a useful line, coming after the local tournament.

Hongkong papers state that Hongkong will be able to place three teams in the field if necessary to meet their visitors, so apparently the northern port has plenty of talent to pick from.

YOKOHAMA ENGINEERING AND IRON WORKS.

NO DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the Yokohama Engineering and Iron Works, Ltd., was held at 4 p.m. on Thursday at the office of the Co. 451, 452, 453, Yokohama, when Mr. H. C. Howard presided. We have from the *Japan Mail* that the chairman, in submitting the report and accounts to the meeting, said in part:—Since the reorganisation of the company we have expended up to May 31st this year on buildings, plant and machinery a total sum of ¥240,737.77 and have written off during the same period ¥49,495.27 for depreciation. The works are now completed, and as there will be no further outlay for buildings or equipment, we hope we may at our next annual meeting present you with a more comfortable balance sheet. We have now an up-to-date engineering and boilerworks plant and can accept work which a couple of years ago we could not touch. With reference to ¥75,000 standing to the credit of reserve account, I think that it is as well to point out that this is not a cash reserve, but has been written off from time to time, as a provision for the contingencies arising from the reconstruction of a great portion of the works. We propose to have our property revalued shortly, when this reserve will be dealt with as may be found necessary. You will note from the accounts that our gross earnings were about ¥100,000 less than last year. We have last year, this however, is only to be expected, taking into consideration the depressed condition of business generally, and until an improvement in this respect takes place, present appearances indicate the work will continue light for some little time to come. Under the present conditions the directors do not consider it advisable to declare a dividend and I therefore have to recommend that the report and accounts be passed, and the balance of ¥39,834.33 be carried forward to next account. (Heard, hear.)

The accounts showed the net profit for the year (including the sum of ¥29,411.19 brought forward from 31st May, 1908), after payment of an interim dividend of ¥1,500 in January last and providing for depreciation of buildings and machinery and payment of directors' and auditors' fees, amounted to ¥39,834.33, which the directors recommended should be carried forward. They were unanimously adopted, Messrs. C. B. Bernard and O. K. Marshall Martin were the two directors retiring by rotation but as they were eligible for re-election they were proposed by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Bealing, and elected. The Mayor of Osaka announced his inability to give the desired permission. The fire reached the building, destroyed the safe godowns, as already reported, and thus gained an enormous impetus. This was early on Saturday afternoon. The fire raged for fourteen hours after this and destroyed about six or seven times as much after this time as it had before.

TERRIBLE CORIAN SUPERSTITION.

MAD MAN FLOGGED TO DEATH.

We take the following from the *South Press*:—A story is told by a local contemporary which tells of the blind superstition prevailing among the Korean masses. A Korean peasant named Chyong Changhyon, living at Yongnam, had a brother, who became mentally deranged some three years ago and has since frequently caused a little trouble to Chyong and his family. Recently there came to the house of the peasant a Korean quack physician, who, being consulted by him, examined the insane brother and pronounced that he was under the spell of a certain evil spirit. The physician further said that in order to cure his malady it was necessary to drive out the spirit from his body and this could be done only by prayer and by the flogging of the afflicted man with a stick made of peach for five days. The credulous peasant asked the man of medicine to undertake the curing of his brother, whereupon the quack departed, saying that the prayer must be offered by the patient himself, and that he would bring one. Now a peach is a sort of sorcerer, and the profession is exclusively followed by the blind. A few days after, the quack doctor came again to the house of Chyong, accompanied by a blind man named Chou Kiwon. They then bound the mad brother, and while the patient was reciting prayers, the doctor set himself to the work of beating the evil spirit of the patient with a stick of peach-wood. For hours he continued to administer blows with might and main on the poor man, needless to say, until the patient died. As at last the mad brother of Chyong expired, and the matter being reported to the Police at Yongnam, both the quack doctor and the blind patient were arrested.

THE OSAKA DISASTER.

TWENTY THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

The following details of the great fire at Osaka were published as an extra by the *Japan Chronicle* on August 2.

The fire which broke out early on Friday morning in Osaka in a small house in the North Ward led to a huge conflagration which is appalling in its immensity. The magnitude of the disaster is such that it is impossible to form more than an approximate estimate of the damage done, but from the following particulars it will be possible to form some idea of the immense damage wrought by the flames. The fire burnt a path through the city 2½ miles long, and in places half a mile wide, beginning at the rear of the Mint, and ending at Fukushima, on the south-west border of the city. About 20,000 houses have been destroyed, including many official buildings, and the damage is estimated to exceed ¥20,000,000.

The report that the man in whose house the fire started had committed suicide on seeing what an awful calamity it had led to is unfounded.

The loss of life in the fire was very small, although no official figures are yet obtainable. A large number of firemen and soldiers were injured in fighting the flames.

The distress of the unfortunate people—especially the poorer classes—is great, and the Osaka municipal authorities have taken steps to distribute boiled rice to the refugees. To provide those in need of food with one meal about 125 bushels of rice are boiled.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Osaka Law Courts.
Temma Post-office.
Oimatsu Theatre.
Oimatsu Shrine.
North Ward Office.
North Police Station.
Osaka Tenjin Shrine.
Kwaishi Hospital.
Dojima Rice Exchange.
Osaka Nipposhu.
Kitahama Bank (Dojima branch).
Fukuzo Theatre.
Japan Savings Bank (Dojima branch).
Higher Commercial School.
Governor's official residence.
Dojima Higher Elementary School for Girls (partially destroyed).
Nippon Cotton Spinning Company's operational quarters.
Commercial Museum.
Four elementary schools.

LOSSES OF THE INSURANCE OFFICES.

The losses of the fire-insurance offices are of course not yet accurately ascertained, but the total amount of property insured in the area destroyed by the fire is roughly as follows:—

Nippon Fire	¥2,000,000
Tokio Fire	2,000,000
Meiji Fire	1,000,000
Yokohama Fire	700,000
Kyodo Fire	900,000
Kobe Marine and Fire	600,000
Osaka Fire	300,000
Total	¥7,500,000

The loss of each company is estimated as follows:—

Nippon Fire	¥1,300,000
Tokio Fire	1,000,000
Meiji Fire	700,000
Yokohama Fire	300,000
Kyodo Fire	420,000
Kobe Marine and Fire	400,000
Osaka Fire	150,000

The Hakodate fire raged 22 hours and the houses destroyed numbered 12,000. The present fire in Osaka raged for 25 hours and did considerably more damage, so that the loss of the insurance offices must be much larger.

The whole of the Osaka Army Division as well as the reinforcements of Engineering companies from other centres, were occupied in combating the flames. They were mostly occupied in breaking down houses in the path of the fire. This was done by hand tools, the suggestion of the military authorities to use dynamite not being agreed to by the Governor of Osaka. The opinion was also expressed that if the Nishi-Temmu Primary School, an extensive building, in the rear of which a score of sake godowns stood, had been broken down before the flames had reached it, the further progress of the fire would have been arrested. The Mayor of Osaka announced his inability to give the desired permission. The fire reached the building, destroyed the safe godowns, as already reported, and thus gained an enormous impetus. This was early on Saturday afternoon. The fire raged for fourteen hours after this and destroyed about six or seven times as much after this time as it had before.

DR. PAULIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

CONDITIONS OF THE TRUST.

It has been decided that the funds collected for the Dr. Paulin Memorial Hospital shall be handed over to the Trustees of the Tung Chee Hospital on the following conditions:

1. That from these funds shall be formed a special fund to be called the Dr. Paulin Memorial Fund.
2. That the capital shall not be touched.
3. That the interest only shall be used for the sole purpose of defraying part of the working expenses of the Tung Chee Hospital, the name of which shall be changed into Paulin Hospital.

4. That the capital shall be invested in Shanghai Municipal Bonds & other securities. If through unforeseen circumstances it shall be found advisable to invest the capital in equally good securities, the decision shall be left to the discretion of the Trustees of the Paulin Hospital.
5. That in the event of the Paulin Hospital being abandoned, it shall be left to the discretion of the Trustees of the Paulin Hospital to assign the interest of the Dr. Paulin Memorial Fund to some other hospital or kindred institution in Shanghai on the condition that the name of the Dr. Paulin Memorial Fund shall be retained.

RAUB.

A REALLY GOLD MINE.

The only lode mine now being worked in the Federated Malay States is that belonging to the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company. The following shows the figures of the tons crushed and gold obtained at the Raub Australian Gold Mine in Pahang during the year:—

1908	77,827	14,652
1907	77,827	12,884
1906	64,166	7,879

The past depressing outlook for the mine has now changed for the better under energetic management. The once-despised Bukit Komau lode is gradually improving as it is developed. No sinking was done on this lode below the 550 feet level, and further exploitation in depth will be awaited with interest. Stope, once condemned and closed down, has developed well and justified the sinking of a new shaft to be called "Anderson's," and no better complaint could be paid to that gentleman for the courage and pluck he has displayed in sticking to his opinion, against adverse reports, that "The Raub"—as it is known—is really a gold mine.—*M. Dyer's* report.

AGRICULTURE IN THE F. M. S.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The report on Agriculture in the F. M. S. is signed by Mr. J. B. Carruthers, although that gentleman has now left the service. It is a document that should be carefully read by all actively connected with rubber, as managers, assistants, or directors, and might well be in the hands of agents and shareholders, that is, shareholders who hold for investment.

Shareholders in agriculture the year has been a satisfactory one, especially in regard to rubber cultivation. There have been no outbreaks of serious pests or diseases, and good growing weather prevailed all the year round. The agricultural estimates show that in 1908 there were under cultivation, not including padi and horticulture, Selangor 111,710, Perak 131,830, Negri Sembilan 53,718 and Pahang 17,464, a total of 320,000 acres. Of this rubber is responsible for 168,000 acres and coconuts 118,697 acres.

Concerning this last named trade product, the value of which is estimated at 23 million dollars, the report says:—

"The 'Consoles of the East' have again had a prosperous year. No serious outbreak of disease occurred, and the crops from mature palms were equal to the average of recent years. The relatively poor quality of the copra prepared in the Native States is a question which is receiving attention. The constant rainfall of Malay makes it often impossible to properly dry the copra without artificial heat and renders it very liable to attacks of moulds and bacteria which damage its marketable value. It is possible to improve the quality by putting up light roofs which can be quickly placed over the copra being dried when rain is coming."

Another factor which in some cases reduces the profits which should be obtained by the coconut grower is the practice of taking the nuts from the tree before they fall. It is not easy to see the advantage of this method, and it has always seemed to me curious that the Malay, with whom dislike to unnecessary work is no less a trait than in other races, should so frequently adopt it. If a nut is picked under the amount of copra it contains is less than if it is left on the tree; and we have no data to show that any decrease in the amount of copra or the oil it contains takes place if the nut is kept a little time after it is ripe. When the nut is fully ripe it falls from the tree and can be collected from the ground with considerably less trouble than if it has to be picked from the top of the tree, and with the additional advantage that it contains its maximum amount of copra.

Further observation seems to point to the fact that the thorough drying of copra is more easily effected in the case of copra which have fallen from the tree than those which are picked, many of which are not fully ripe.

The arguments I have heard adduced in favour of the practice of climbing the trees and plucking the nuts are that the copra is darkened in colour, that the other nuts still unripe on the bunch are improved by the exclusion of the ripe ones before they fall, and that the prevention of theft is more difficult. None of these reasons seem to me to weigh seriously against the probable increase in the crop of copra and the saving in labour which gathering the nuts from the ground entails.

The coconut planter, like other tropical cultivators, is conservative in his methods, but such an easy method of improving his cultivation should, at least, be the subject of careful experiment before its adoption is refused. Coconut cultivation, while not offering the possibilities of profit which the growing of rubber shows, is an extremely safe and profitable industry, and many areas of accessible land, especially on the coast, are much better suited to the coconut palm than the Para rubber tree.

As regards padi, which is one of the coming products of the Peninsula, experiments were made with varieties, and is the extermination of rats. Testimony is paid to the importance of the irrigation scheme in increasing the yield.

RUBBER.

In the present staple, rubber, the number of trees is calculated at 37½ million, the planted area 241,138. The output of dried rubber was

1,425 TONS IN 1908

as against 885 tons in 1907. Within the past ten years the acreage has increased ten times, and it has doubled in the last two years. Here is something complimentary for the planters:—

There is no better proof at the present time of the energy and grit of the British planter in the tropics than the excellent manner in which this large acreage of rubber in the Federated Malay States has been felled, cleared and planted, and is now in a healthy and vigorous condition, and where old enough yielding handsome profits. Great credit is due to the managers of rubber estates and their assistants for carrying out their varied and arduous duties under conditions frequently unfavourable, with so much success.

An interesting experiment with rubber trees seventeen years old round the Church-yard at Paki Dunar gave an average of 2½ lb per tree, while the average yield of tapped trees in Negri Sembilan is 1½ lb or Johore is a fraction under 2 lb and Perak 1½ lb.

Mr. Carruthers notes and regrets the passing of rubber (ficus elastica) a local growth of proved value, but each year sees less of the plant, some being actually cut down for the sake of planting padi.

An exceedingly interesting chapter on rubber-tapping deals with many of the questions agitating the planting world. In the remarks on the preparation of rubber for the market it is noted that the best form is not agreed on by brokers and manufacturers.

There are 80,000 coolies engaged on rubber estates, of whom 40,000 are Tamil, 25,000 Chinese, 7,500 Javanese, and 4,500 Malays. We may fitly conclude our extracts from this interesting report with Mr. Carruthers' remarks on

THE FUTURE OF RUBBER.

The Federated Malay States produce about three-fifths of the tin supply of the world, and in a few years' time Malaya should supply a very large proportion of the world's demand for rubber.

In 10 years (1909) presuming that 25,000 acres are planted annually during the next five years (a very reasonable estimate, considering that over 40,000 acres were planted during the year in both 1907 and 1908), the rubber trees of the Federated Malay States should yield not less than 50,000 tons of dry rubber, which at 50¢ per lb represents a value of \$24,000,000. This amount, should the demand for rubber increase at the rate it has been annually rising for the last nine years, will probably at that time be less than 25 per cent of the world's consumption.

It is 70 years since the discovery of vulcanisation by Goodyear made rubber available for economic purposes. It is now a necessary of civilised life, and it is only by means of rubber that we can solve the difficult problems of transport and communication. Without it electric wire insulation for telegraphy and lighting, pneumatic and cushion tyres and the like, and the manufacture of all types of rubber goods, and in the various ways in which it is used in medicine and surgery it is an absolute essential. The optimistic view that the demand will before long exceed the supply is not more unlikely than the more usual view of the pessimist that the

continued planting of rubber will result in a supply larger than the demand and consequently a considerable drop in price.

That the market will be overstocked with rubber is still a haunting fear of the owner of rubber property, but as each year brings new uses for rubber, and increases the amount used in directions where its value is already known, the possibility of over-production seems less probable.

Many expert authorities expect that developments in the direction of rubber street-paving, covering for docks of ships, etc., may be looked for in the near future. Some two or three years ago, when I was looking into the question of rubber pavement, I estimated that two inch-thick rubber of the quality which the London and North Western Railway had so successfully used in the rubber pavement at the entrance of Euston Station if used for paving the streets of London, which are at present laid with wood or asphalt, would require about 90,000 tons of crude rubber.

If the prophecies so frequently made by experts as to the increase in the use of motor cars are fulfilled, we have another large and increasing demand for rubber of good quality, and wherever the future possibilities of expansion in the rubber market is studied it is found to be more than hopeful. The purposes for which rubber can and will be used economically are unlimited, and we may look forward to a coming rubber age on which all the most suitable rubber planting areas of the world, of which Malaya can claim to be the best, will be required to supply a firm and increasing demand.

Malaya possesses the finest climate in the world for the rapid and healthy growth of Para rubber, and, since millions of acres suitable for this cultivation are still available, there is every probability that this country will be in the future one of the largest

CURRENCY QUESTION.

CONFUSION IN FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

CONCERTED ACTION BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The following correspondence was considered at the meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce held on the 9th inst.:

Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, 28th June, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to invite the co-operation of your Chamber on the currency question, which is a matter of vital interest to all the commercial communities in China.

The question has again been brought vividly before this Chamber by the wholesale depreciation of the local currency, and matters have reached an impasse.

In inviting your co-operation you will perhaps allow me to explain in some detail the present situation of the local currency.

The financial situation of the Hongkong-Hua-Pao sycee is supposed to be 992, and the sycee is so stamped, but no control has for some time been exercised over the melting shops, and the touch has deteriorated to anything round about 985.

In February 1908 the Commissioner of Customs issued a notification (vide pp. 49/50 of our 1908 Year Book) that owing to the deterioration of sycee an extra 2% would be imposed on all duties. It was not until September 1908, after much agitation, that this illegal charge was done away with, but we were unable to induce the Chinese Authorities to acknowledge their liability for the currency in spite of the fact that all melting shops were required to hold licenses from them.

Since that date a so-called melting fee of 8% has been charged on all duties, and we have, up to the present, been unable to secure the abolition of this imposition.

No steps have been taken to recall the debased sycee, nor efficiently control the issue of new sycee. A proclamation was issued by the Hainan Tao in March 1908, (vide p. 124 of our 1908 Year Book), which ordered the melting shops to issue sycee of .992 fineness, but this proclamation has been a dead letter. The position is that the former currency of debased sycee, lower than .992, which formed the currency of the port, has been demonetised and that no effective steps have been taken to replace same by another currency. This has led to a state of confusion in all financial transactions to the detriment of trade.

Things have reached such a pass that a payment of Tls. 1,000,000 recently required to be made on Chinese Government account to one of the banks could not be made owing to their having no sycee of the requisite fineness.

On 18th instant, a special meeting of members of this Chamber was held, and a long resolution was adopted demanding that the debased sycee shall be recalled, replaced and remelted, and that an efficient control of all sycee melted in future should be maintained. I have the honour to send you under separate cover copies of correspondence, and of the minutes of the meeting referred to.

The committee was instructed to invite the co-operation of the other Chambers in China, and I feel confident in laying the facts before you, committee that they will welcome the opportunity to co-operate with us in urging the Diplomatic Government to insist on the long promised reform of the currency being carried into effect. There is a strong feeling in this Chamber that we can go on writing despatches interminably without producing any effect, and, as one speaker pointed out at our recent meeting, the foreign community have a very powerful lever in the payments they make to the Customs. If our united representations again bear no fruit, it might be worth considering whether combined action of all the Chambers in the manner indicated would be advisable.

The minutes, which I am forwarding to you, will, I think, give an idea of the serious financial situation here, and, as the agent of one of the banks pointed out, breaking point may be reached at any moment.

I feel confident in approaching your Chamber that we shall have your full support in another united endeavour to secure the long promised currency reform.

We are communicating in the above sense with the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Nanchang, Shantung, and Manchester, and I feel hopeful that we will be able to take concerted action, we shall be able, under the Chinese regime, to secure the desired reform.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) W. E. SOUTHCOTT, Chairman.

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Enclosures were laid on the table.

The following acknowledgment addressed to the Tientsin Chamber was read:

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 15th July, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures of the 31st June, 1909, having reference to the important question of currency reform in China, and to state that the same is receiving the attention of my committee.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Chairman, Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 10th August, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honour to reply to your letter dated 28th June, 1909, on the question of currency reform in China.

My committee are fully prepared, as they have always been, to take part in any concerted action having for its object the improvement of the present state of affairs to which you call attention. It is presumed that the present endeavour will take the form of a joint memorial, and my committee will be glad to receive a draft of it in due course.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

W. E. SOUTHCOTT, Esq., Chairman, Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.

SHANGHAI SENSATION.

ARREST OF CONSULAR OFFICIAL.

A sensation was caused in the Settlement today, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 7th inst., when it became known that Mr. Chas. Engelbricht, formerly Marshal and Clerk of the U.S. Consulate-General, had been arrested on an information filed by Mr. A. Bassett, District Attorney, U.S. Court for China. The charge is that of embezzlement, alleged to have been committed by the accused whilst in possession of consular and government monies at the time of his holding the office of Marshal. The arrest was made yesterday afternoon on an American Consular warrant and the accused was taken before the Consular Authorities where, after a preliminary examination, he was released on bail of \$1,000 gold. The case will be heard next Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the U.S. Consular Court.

FIRE AT CANTON.

TWELVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 11th August.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a shop in the Western suburb. At the time of the outbreak there was a strong wind blowing and consequently the conflagration in a short space of time spread over a large area and huge tongues of flame shot out into the air for a considerable distance. No assistance was at hand to combat the flames until fully half-an-hour had passed, when the various fire brigades arrived on the scene to render their services. The fire-fighters exhibited great pluck in their efforts to extinguish the fire and with the co-operation of a number of employees from the Canton Waterworks, soon got the flames under control. As a result of the fire twelve buildings in all were destroyed and several others in the vicinity where the fire had occurred were more or less damaged. Fortunately, no loss of life has been reported.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

A JAPANESE STATEMENT.

We (*Shanghai Mercury*) have received from Mr. Eitaki, the Japanese Consul-General, the following statement on the Antung-Mukden Railway question:

It will be remembered that the light railway between Antung and Mukden was built by Japan during the late war, for military purposes. As the line was constructed in haste, it was wholly unsuited for ordinary commercial purposes.

When the South Manchurian Railway was transferred to the Japanese Government, the necessity of a connecting link between that line and the Korean system became apparent, and according to Article VI. of the Supplementary Agreement of 1905, it was agreed that Japan not only had the right to amend the military railway but also to make it into a commercial line, so as to make it fit for the conveyance of merchandise of all nations, or, in other words, to transform a purely military line into a commercial railway.

The existing Antung-Mukden Military Railway has a total length of 188 miles and a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches.

To avoid the construction of tunnels and bridges, for which there was no time, the line was given a wide detour, and steep gradients and sharp curves, so owing to these defects there is naturally frequent danger of derailment. The hauling capacity of the locomotives is very small, three or four cars constituting a maximum train and in some portions of the line where the grades are steep, trains have to be divided into two or more separate hauls. The speed capacity of the engines is also necessarily very low while travel on the line by night is impracticable. Transit between Antung and Mukden requires two full days.

It was to remove these defects and to make the road available and efficient for commercial purposes that the improvement stipulation was inserted in the said Supplementary Agreement of 1905.

By the opening of the Mukden-Fusan Line, another route will be established for international relations between Europe, Japan, and the Far East generally. The new route will have the advantage of reducing the sea voyage to hours, but in order to make the route effective and useful it is necessary that it shall have the same gauge and efficiency as the Korean and the South Manchurian Railway systems, to which the route under consideration will be the connecting link.

Improvements which are absolutely essential include the building of bridges, boring of tunnels, straightening and grading of the line, and the changing of the gauge similar to the Korean and South Manchurian Railway systems. With these improvements the distance will be shortened, time of transit between Antung and Mukden reduced from two full days to eight or nine hours and the general efficiency of the line will be established. Without them the Railway will remain as at present entirely useless for commercial purposes.

The Japanese Government with a view to make the Antung-Mukden Railway available as soon as possible at a connecting link with the Korean and South Manchurian Railway systems in the great international trunk line entered into private negotiations with China. As this proved abortive the Imperial Government officially proposed to China in January last to dispatch Commissioners to survey the line. The proposal having been agreed to the Japanese and Chinese Commissioners made and agreed upon a joint survey of the proposed route with the exception of a small section some twenty miles in length, between Mukden and Chenshiangtan. This work was completed early in April and steps were immediately taken to report the result to the Chinese Government. As, however, the route between Mukden and Chenshiangtan remained to be discussed between the two Governments, the Imperial Government, in order to prevent unnecessary delay, proposed to the Chinese Government to commence work on that portion of the line east of Chenshiangtan which had been duly surveyed, leaving the Mukden Chenshiangtan section for subsequent examination and adjustment, and they announced their desire to begin the purchase of the land required for the railway.

China, having recourse to her well known policy of obstruction and procrastination, evaded the just and reasonable demands of Japan and raised questions regarding the police authority in the railway zones and the withdrawal of railway guards. Finally on June 24th last they sent a reply which if concurred in would wholly nullify the provisions of the arrangement of 1905, and disregard the survey agreed to by the Commissioners of the two Governments.

The reply, besides reviving the questions of the railway guards and police authority and raising other immaterial issues which would appropriately tend to separate negotiations, declared that the work of improvement must be confined to the existing track and that no broadening of the gauge could be permitted.

The Imperial Government, reluctant to take measures tending to impair the good relations which exist between China and Japan, confined their action to an endeavour to induce China to reconsider her untenable position and to adopt the course consistent with the manifest intention of the parties to the engagement of 1905.

China, however, still maintains an unyielding and uncompromising attitude which gives no promise of anything but vain and unprofitable negotiations.

In this situation the Imperial Government is compelled to take independent action and without waiting for the co-operation of Chinese Authorities to proceed to carry out the necessary works of reconstruction and improvement according to their treaty rights and in harmony with the survey of the commissioners of the two Governments.

CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY'S FUNERAL.

The *Shanghai Times*, of 5th inst., says:—The remains of the late Captain John A. Dougherty of the U. S. S. *Rainbow*, who died at the General Hospital early on Sunday morning after a brief illness, and which were embalmed for the purpose of being sent to America for interment, were this afternoon removed from the mortuary at Bubbling Well cemetery and taken on board the P. M. steamer *Amakura* for transshipment to the U. S. S. The casket was carried out from the mortuary by the American flag, after which the casket was placed on the top and evergreen twined round it. When all was in readiness the cortege was formed, mounted troops being in the lead followed by detachments of sailors and marines with draped colours. Then came the funeral car, on each side of which walked a number of petty officers, while in front walked a petty officer carrying the Captain's commission pennant draped with crepe. Next came a detachment of officers and men from the *Agawam*, and they were followed by Capt. Lloyd of the U. S. S. *Wilmington* and many officers of the various ships which were present, being Japanese naval officers. All had broad bands of crepe on their left arms as well as on their sword knots. Next came Lt. Col. A. A. S. Barnes, Commandant, S. V. C.; and Captain S. A. Ransom, American Co. S. V. C.; and they were followed by Messrs. F. D. Cheshire, American Consul-General at large; P. H. Hinchey, Acting American Consul-General; A. B. Bassett, District Attorney; Dr. F. E. Hinchey, Clerk of the U. S. Court for China, and several others. When the principal cortege was formed the sailors of the *Amakura* marched past the remains. The coffin was then carried on board the waiting tender, the men standing with arms at the present the while. When the body was on board a bugler blew the customary call for the occasion. During the ceremony all the men-of-war in port, as well as the tender on which the body was taken down river, had their flags half-masted as a token of respect.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

GERMANY MORE LIKELY TO DRAW THEM, SAYS MR. YEN OF COLUMBIA.

"No, China will not send many students to the English universities. There are too many conservators of the old and Latin. The Chinese must look to the future, not to the past." This is the view of Mr. H. L. Yen, a bright and clever young Chinese student who recently received his degree of arts from Columbia University. He was discussing the foreign educational policy of his Government, and of what practical value this was likely to be to China.

Mr. Yen's place of residence is catalogued as the Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C., as he is under the supervision of the Chinese Ambassador, being one of about one hundred and fifty Chinese at present studying in the United States at their Government's expense. About many more are scattered among the American universities, studying and supporting themselves.

"China is looking forward to a reformation," he said, "and this is proved by the very fact that she sends out at the Government's expense men to study the science of government in the leading universities of the most progressive countries."

He was of the opinion, however, that Germany is to draw more Chinese students to the future. This is due partly to the fact that Germany has extensive German settlements; but it is due more to the realization of the Government that the German monarchical principles are more adaptable to it at present than the democracy of the United States.

These young students of scientific government thoroughly realize the seriousness of their work. It seems strange to Mr. Yen that the average American student has no definite aim throughout his college career, but goes through some kind of course merely because it is a family custom. Three of the Chinese students at Columbia had already done undergraduate work in native colleges leading up to an equivalent to our B.A.; Mr. Yen from Nanyang College, Shanghai; and V. K. Wellington Koo from St. John's, Shanghai. They were all enrolled under the faculty of political science and studied constitutional law, administrative law, international law, political economy and sociology. Mr. Yen expects to spend two more years in study, possibly in Germany. Then he will go back home, pass Government examinations and place his knowledge acquired from Western civilization at the service of his country.

It is only a matter of a few years, he thinks, until China will have great universities of her own, using the native language and educated native teachers but employing Western methods. P. H. Liao, who is the fourth of the Chinese receiving degrees from Columbia last week, got a teacher's diploma from Teachers College and intends to go home to teach.

WIRELESS IN SHANGHAI.

REMOVAL OF INSTALLATION.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 7th inst. says:—Yesterday afternoon the work of removing the wireless telegraph apparatus from the Palace Hotel was commenced. During the afternoon Mr. F. N. Dressing of the Imperial Telegraph Administration, called on Mr. M. J. Nabab, and on behalf of the Administration handed over a cheque for \$10,705, being the actual cost of the installation. On receipt of the cheque Mr. Nabab handed over the keys of the operating room, and workmen were at once sent to take down the wires. The apparatus will be re-erected in the compound of the Chinese Telegraph building on the Bund at the year of the C. M. S. N. O. S. and is expected to be ready for work within three weeks. The Telegraph Company will supply all the materials necessary, such as wires, poles, etc. The mast will consist of a couple of Kiating poles spliced together and when joined will reach to about the same height as the Palace Hotel.

We understand that Mr. Shakerly, managing director of the hotel, who left here recently for a visit to Australia, left the Commonwealth last Tuesday for London, where he will place the whole matter before the Foreign Office.

The *Straits Times* states that optimum smokers in Corea are gradually decreasing in number. According to statistics compiled by the Home Office, within the eight months from May to December last year the total number of smokers throughout the country amounted to 1,700, and of the number 1,700 have since completely given up the use of opium.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—It seems that we are now in the midst of the dull, but not the worst, of the season, which still carries out the theory of a late season this year. If that is so there may be a better chance for a satisfactory Autumn demand, the possibilities of which have not put in any appearance as yet. Meanwhile the market remains in a deadly dull state, no sales of any importance being made from first hands. The continued hot weather may account to some extent for the apathy being shown by buyers as the season progresses, but it does not seem likely that the standing crop in the market will be turned out much better than expected at first from their stunted appearance, as although the stalks are dwarfed the ears are large and full. It is to be hoped this may be the experience in other parts of the Country. Very conflicting news comes from Manchuria. There are many reports of serious floods in populous neighbourhoods, while on the other hand it is reported the crops as a whole are in excellent condition and nearing maturity. If other conditions are very favourable for the foreign trade there would not be much to complain of. The demand for the Japanese interests all over the country is so great, fostered as they are by banking and transport facilities, other goods are getting a very poor show.

There is rather less anxiety regarding floods at Hankow and other River ports, but orders for fresh supplies are very slow in coming down. Clearances and shipments of former purchases, including Auction Cargo, however, are going on quite satisfactorily to most of our dependencies.

Since Manchester elected to adopt short time prices have steadily suffered there and the margin between that market and this is in some cases as much as fifteen pence. Prospects here do not warrant any such enhancement in prices on this side, so transactions are likely to be much curtailed. The raw staple is being manipulated on the home markets in an extraordinary manner, and points once more to the influence of the gambling element. During the interval Mid-American has been up to 6.80, in Liverpool and 2.60 cents in New York, to-day the quotations came 6.68 and 2.12 cents respectively, and this in face of the Bureau report of 7.2 as the condition of the crop at the end of July. The latest quotation for Egyptian at Liverpool was 9.7/16d.

The Manchester export for last month of Plain Cotton was forty million yards to Hongkong and China, a very full supply. Dyed and Printed goods are also heavy, namely 13,400,000 yards and 2,700,000 yards respectively. Shipments of Woollens and Yarn are a good deal over the average.

The activity in the Yarn market is the most refreshing feature at present, with prices soaring above anything that has been known for some time. When it is considered that the Spinning Lays down at when they reach their destinations it would have been thought the woven article would have had the preference. It is not reported that the great fire in Osaka has caused any loss or interruption in the Yarn trade. The local production is holding its own.

Business privately during the interval has been practically at a standstill, two whole-day Bank holidays not conducing to fresh transactions. An event of some note may be recorded in the arrival here of the newly appointed Viceroy of Nanking on route for his post. It is to be hoped he comes from Canton, which is highly credited with more up-to-date and progressive ideas, that less obstruction will be shown to the laudable efforts of foreign traders here to improve the commercial situation, and more especially do away with the obstructions that prevent the local Railway from having full scope and facilities for working for the benefit of Native and Foreign trade alike.

The transactions that have taken place are altogether of a retail description in goods from stock, there being no appearance of regular demand for any particular thing, the business passing being largely in the line of mouth orders. In simple market it is quite impossible to touch home prices, but a few indents continue to go through for fancies, mostly of special designs and makes. There is scarcely anything doing in American goods, though during the last day or two rather more inquiry has sprung up. It has not led to much so far, as holders are trying to establish more adequate prices.—We understand Peppercell Drills have been resold at Tls. 5.25 and Buffalo A 35 yard Sheetings at Tls. 4.37 and Tls. 4.40 and at the close of it is rumoured at Tls. 4.45. Small parcels of American Cotton Flannels are also changing hands.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

The Board of Finance has issued, with the Imperial sanction, twenty regulations respecting Chinese bank notes. The following are the more important ones:—

5. All banks at present issuing bank notes and not registered, shall within six months from the date when these regulations reach the places where they are respectively situated, have ready the necessary capital and apply to the local authorities for registration at the Board, in default of which they shall be prohibited to withdraw all their notes from circulation at once and fixed according to Regulation 6. All firms other than banks issuing bank notes shall withdraw the same from circulation by the end of the fifth month next year or register themselves as banks under Regulation 5 and 7. No bank or firm carrying on a banking business, whether official or commercial, opened after the promulgation of these regulations shall issue bank notes. 8. After the promulgation of these regulations no bank shall issue notes exceeding the amount of those at present in circulation. Every bank or firm issuing bank notes shall make a return to the Board of the amount of notes it has in circulation. 9. Every bank, whether official or commercial, shall have a reserve fund to the full amount of the notes issued. Such reserve fund shall consist of forty per cent. of ready money and sixty per cent. of Government bonds, reliable shares, scrips, or deposit notes. 11. All banks shall, beginning from next year, withdraw twenty per cent. of its notes from circulation every year. 14. From next year every bank shall make a true report of its bank notes and its reserve fund, and also every month. 15. The Board shall send officials to the official banks to make investigations from time to time and in the event of their reserve funds not corresponding to the amount of the notes issued by them, or their having made untrue reports or otherwise broken these regulations they shall be punished by the Board. 16. The local authorities shall go with a representative or representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to the commercial banks from time to time, to make investigations and also report to the Board for punishment in case their reserve funds do not correspond with the amounts of notes issued by them, or they have made untrue reports or otherwise broken these regulations.

ANGLO-JAPANESE IRON FOUNDRY.

SUCCESS OF THE VENTURE QUESTIONED.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE CRITIC.

We (*Japan Chronicle*) make the following translation of a leading article in the *Nipponjin* in regard to the proposed Muroran Foundry formed by the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company in conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, of England:—

"The steel plant which has been founded at Muroran under Anglo-Japanese management, with a capital of ¥25,000,000, is certainly one of the greatest private enterprises in which Japan has engaged. But we are afraid that our people are neglecting to make a full investigation of the most important element of a successful foundry—that is, the supply of iron ore. If the supply should fail, it would prove a death-blow to this great enterprise, and a great misfortune to the people concerned. Moreover, the failure of the enterprise would not be the failure of the steel undertaking alone; it might discourage all international enterprises in which Japan is concerned. This is why we feel such deep concern regarding the supply of ore, which constitutes the fundamental problem of the Muroran Foundry. Japan has already had a fatal experience in this direction. On the establishment of the Yawata Iron Foundry in Kyushu, the authorities commissioned a number of specialists to examine the iron mines all over the country, but they found no single mine which produced ore in any appreciable quantity to say nothing of quality. They succeeded only in purchasing an iron mine from the Mitsu Bishi firm in Akadani, Echigo province. The ore was found together with copper ore, but later it was discovered that the mine was not worth working, and it was abandoned. About the same time there was a heavy iron foundry in Miyoshi, Hiroshima prefecture, which the Department of Finance tried to enlarge, setting the specialists to ascertain whether iron-sand could be used as material. After a series of experiments the specialists came to the conclusion that the quantity of iron-sand contained in the sand was too small to supply a large foundry, and as the grains found are very small, the sand is economically unfit to be smelted. Thus iron-sand was abandoned as a possible material for the iron foundry, and the Government was obliged to import iron ore from China. This fact is well known to the specialists as well as to businessmen. These failures taught a lesson to those who wished to embark upon the steel business. Yet there are some people who will learn from the past and are about to repeat the old experience; these are the persons connected with the enterprise of the Muroran Foundry. In view of what we have stated above we cannot stand aloof and remain silent in entire unconcern."

The proposed plan of the Muroran Iron Foundry is an elaborate one, and the ambition of the enterprise is modest. The proposed plant will be equal to that of the largest in Kyushu, but how are the founders of the enterprise to solve the fundamental problem regarding the supply of iron ore? When we are told that the iron-sand found along the shores of Volcanic Bay is the chief material they depend upon, we cannot but express amazement at the extent of their recklessness. A small iron mine near Kado, in Hokkaido, may supply some material, but this supply is only a small portion of the grand total of the material required to give enough work to the concern with capital of ¥25,000,000. In fact, capitalists in England have made a practical investigation of Volcanic Bay, and concluded that the iron-sand found on the shores of the bay is sufficient in quantity to provide material for this great plant, we are more than amazed at their ignorance. We are afraid that they have been misled by a superficial view of the somewhat large Volcanic Bay and the black iron grains on the shore, together with the exaggerated report and the unbounded enthusiasm of the promoters. This must have led them to such a mistaken conclusion. It is incredible that they should undertake such a matter so incompatible with their characteristic caution and stability. In judgment, France is the only country in the whole world which is said to have made any approach to success in the use of iron-sand as material for steel manufacture, and if Englishmen had agreed to invest a large amount of money in a great steel foundry in the unknown Far East which depends for its raw material on iron-sand found on the sea shore, we are indeed surprised at their recklessness, adventurous spirit, and lack of caution.

Iron-sand is found mixed with sand driven up on the sea-shore by the waves. It is a secondary mineral product of the fourth geological epoch. The material is found in the shape of our country, though the proportion of its admixture varies greatly according to the locality. The North-East of Honshu, along the Pacific coast, is well known for the abundance of grains in the mixture varies from 5 to 25 per cent. The sand in the best known district in the Sanindo region contains an average of 7 per cent. while the iron-sand of Volcanic Bay, so far as it is the product of the sea shore, cannot exceed this percentage. Even granting 15 per cent. of iron-grains in the sand at Volcanic Bay, about ten tons of sand must be sorted each day to obtain 20 tons of iron-sand. Though we are not yet aware what sort of machine the proposed foundry is going to use for this purpose, it will in any case be no easy work to sort 140 tons of sand per each day. Even if the mechanical difficulty is overcome, the economical one will be a great obstacle. All this trouble and expense are not necessary in the smelting of ordinary iron ore. Moreover the sand available for use is not the entire sand along the whole coast line. Perhaps the sand comprised within about ten yards from the water's edge, about two feet in depth will alone have any economical value. Supposing this available sand to continue for a length of thirteen miles (the whole coast line is about 50 miles), and assuming one cubic foot of sand to weigh 12 kwanme, the whole available sand will weigh less than 50 million kwanme. And if we grant 15 per cent. of iron-grains in this available sand, the iron contained will be only 7 million kwanme (one ton is approximately 24 1/2 kwanme), barely enough to supply a foundry of 20 tons capacity per day for three years and a half. This is a grave cause for anxiety. We admit that the margin was left in our calculation, but even if we doubled the supply, the time limit would not exceed seven years. Twenty-five million yen for a work of seven years looks too expensive and extravagant.

Furthermore the use of iron-sand for casting purposes belongs to the past. In the advanced state of the iron industry no one follows the leisurely method of picking up particles of iron-sand. Even in our country the usage is limited to the Sando district, where people resort to it from force of habit. And we do not see why the Muroran Foundry, with the advice of English and Japanese specialists, should resort to this old-fashioned method, which has already been discarded as worthless in Europe, unless more than 30 per cent. of iron-grains could be found in the sand. And the Japanese statement of their English

confirms ignorant? Do they hope to take advantage of the lowness of wages in Japan? But wages are not so much lower in Japan than in England as to compensate the loss of time caused from sorting sand.

"Thus far we have dealt only with the supply of material, but there is still another difficulty in smelting iron-sand. Small grains of iron-sand are not fit in their loose state to be smelted. They must first be kneaded together with some chemical preparation, and then put into a mould and made into bricks before the ore can be put into the furnace. The chemical preparation and the mould have furnished many problems to the mining industry, and it is doubtful if the Muroran Foundry will succeed in these points, though they may utilize a few patented methods. Even if they succeed, considerable expense is unavoidable so long as iron-sand is used as a material. These inconveniences are evident even to the outsider, and it is surprising that the people concerned do not appear to show the slightest anxiety regarding these points and it may be asked if they have some hidden grounds for their confidence. It is indeed rumored that the Muroran Foundry has a secret contract with the Navy Department, and that whatever the missteps of the Foundry may be, the company is secured against any loss, so that the company's business cannot be viewed from the ordinary business standpoint! We will reserve our opinion on this point until later, but we must declare that the failure of such an international enterprise as this iron foundry would greatly affect the future credit of our country, and we would ask for enlightenment in our grave doubts concerning the wisdom of this enterprise."

AN AVERTED COLLISION.

CASE AT THE MARINE COURT.

The story of a harbour incident, whereby a serious collision was nearly caused, but which, fortunately, was averted, was told to the Acting Harbour Master, James C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court last Thursday, when Mr. G. L. M. Willoughby, Master of the Government steam tender *Stanley*, proceeded against Captain A. N. Seaton, of the *Shu On*, for failing to observe Article 8 under the "Regulation for Preventing Collisions at Sea" on the evening of the 8th instant.

Captain Willoughby stated that at about 7 p.m. on the 8th instant, whilst proceeding down the Central Fairway from West to East and about abreast of the P. and O. Buoy No. 1 he noticed the *Shu On* moving through the junk anchorage. Witness was on the starboard side of the Central Fairway, but he ported his helm and gave one short blast on his whistle. The *Shu On*, just entering the Fairway, gave one short blast but did not alter his helm. Witness then went full speed astern, giving three blasts on his whistle. He just managed to clear the *Shu On*, but pulled the *Stanley* right on top of the junks.

Captain Seaton stated that he was going through the Southern Channel but could not get through owing to the presence of junks. He did port his helm when he gave one short blast but was so close to the junks that he could not give a little more. When he heard the *Stanley's* three whistles, he went on. The charge was dismissed with a severe caution to the defendant to navigate through the junks at slow speed and to use the Southern Channel where practicable and try to realise the danger incurred crossing the deep draught channel.

CHINA'S SCHOOLS.

EXCHANGE OF LECTURES.

Seeking to establish a close working agreement, an interchange of lecturers and credits for courses of study between the schools of China and the University of Washington, Miss Ida K. Greenlee, an instructor of English in the university; Ng Nih-hong and Stanley T. Dong will sail for Canton on the *Imo* tomorrow, to give a series of lectures at the schools of the Chinese in that city. A study of the schools of China is to be made with a view of determining just what branches are taught and how thorough the preparation. Then a comparison will be made with the work done there and the requirements at the university, and an effort made to determine just where a graduate from the Chinese schools should begin, in what class and with what amount of credit for work done in China. An effort will be made to interest the schools of the Orient in the university, and, if possible, establish an interchange of lecturers between the university and the schools of China. Mr. Dong is a student at the Lincoln High School, both have been in Miss Greenlee's classes in English, and the three have made a study of the situation.

BOYS AS INTERPRETERS.

The two Chinese boys will act as interpreters for Miss Greenlee, who will make a personal appeal to Prince Chun, regent during the minority of the child Emperor of China. Nih-hong and Dong will point out to the prince the need of reforms in the education of the Chinese, and the great benefit that would be secured from an interchange of lecturers between the University of Washington and the schools of China.

The Chinese boys believe that the most good can be obtained by appealing direct to the regent, and the little party decided to follow that course. They hope that the prince will follow their advice and establish high schools in China, where courses of study similar to those in American schools will be given to the Chinese boys and girls. They wish to have many more Chinese youths and girls sent to the United States to be educated in order that they form a nucleus for educational institutions to be established in China.

HOPES OF THE PARTY.

"We hope to aid this movement by going to the regent," said Stanley T. Dong yesterday. "The high schools of China should comprise all of the studies taught in similar institutions of learning in this country. There are at present many Chinese students in this country. They are learning modern ideas and China is becoming modernized. This is as it should be. A period of enlightenment is now ahead and China is profiting by it. By going directly to the fountain head for what we wish I think we can do something to help on the movement. If more students are sent to America to learn the language, the modern ideas and the advanced civilization of this country, China will benefit by it. I and my associates hope to secure such things. I believe we will be successful. We shall be away about six months and then I shall return to resume my studies here."

"China should have a much larger navy than she now has. The present navy does not hold its own with those of other nations. My brother was Ding Shi Chong, an Admiral of the Chinese navy, during the Chinese-Japanese war. He met death thus and his wife is in the collection of Chinese heroes. I want China to have a modern navy. I want the navy of China to be as modern as that of any other country. If our mission is successful in securing the necessary appropriation for a navy, we are going to try and have at least one modern battleship built by an American company."

"Hoi Ming" Beached.**HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS IN DANGER.****CHINESE CRUISER'S GALLANT WORK.**

19th inst.

One of those accidents which cannot be guarded against occurred on board the steamship *Hoi Ming* early this morning at 12:30 a.m. to be exact. Since Captain Evans and Mr. Chief Officer Jack Medley have been on board the *Hoi Ming* there has been little or no trouble, but to-day the lives of some 150 Chinese were in question owing to the breaking of the port tail shafting.

When it was recognised that the matter was serious, a consultation took place, and it was decided to beach the boat.

The *Hoi Ming* was beached in nine feet of water. That looks Irish, but it is the fact. Lintin Island is the nearest place to the scene of the accident. The *Hoi Ming* is in a position about 14 miles south of the island.

Talking to one of the officers of the ship this afternoon, we were told that the *Hoi Ming* should have arrived at 2 p.m. in Hongkong from Kowloon.

There were about 150 Chinese passengers aboard—possibly more. When the shaft broke the vessel was about two miles from the island.

The Chinese Customs cutter *Kowloon* came on the scene, rescued the passengers and took them to Hongkong; sixty Chinese and four Europeans were safely landed to-day.

No panic occurred, chiefly through the interested manner of the officers. All the passengers, as we have said, came right to Hongkong. The Captain Mr. Evans, and some members of the crew remained by the ship.

Mr. Medley, the chief officer, came by the cruiser, to see the owners and get salvage operations instituted.

At three o'clock this afternoon the wrecked party arrived. It is quite possible that salvage will be unnecessary. The boat is on mud and a rising tide, with an engineer and divers, will probably see her home.

A Customs cruiser is standing by. Praise must be given to the Chinese ship which so gallantly stood by. There is no question that the *Hoi Ming* will come off. She has a bad hole in her side, but it can be repaired easily; at least that is what we are told.

At a late hour this afternoon, we learn from the owners of the *Hoi Ming*, that a party of salvagers was despatched by Messrs. Chee Woon. They expect to be back by to-morrow evening.

NO JUDGMENT.**MISTRESS AND MAID-SERVANT.**

Lee Lun, a maid-servant, residing at 28, Graham Street, sued a woman named Nana Gray, who appeared on the writ as a spinster, of 33, Wyndham Street, in the Supreme Court, yesterday forenoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, to recover the sum of \$15.85, alleged to be due for wages.

The defendant admitted owing the money, but added that plaintiff did not work out her month.

His Honour—Did she go away?

Defendant—Yes.

Did you tell her to stay on?—Yes.

Did you tell me to hear the case, or are you?

—No, she has got to stop on.

Did she speak to joining defendant's?

—On July her mistress left for Manila, promising to pay her wages on her return, but she had not done so. As she did not get her money, plaintiff left.

His Honour—When the defendant went to Manila did you remain in the house?

Plaintiff—No. I went to my own house.

But she asked you to complete the month?—I didn't go elsewhere. I waited for her to come back for my money.

When she returned were you willing to go back to service?—No. She said she did not want me.

When did she tell you that?—When she was leaving.

The defendant admitted leaving for Manila on July 17th. Plaintiff asked for her wages, and was told that she would not get paid until she had worked out her month, and that she must remain until defendant's return. When she returned plaintiff was not in the house. She turned up, however, on the 1st August, bringing with her the bill for her wages. Plaintiff was paid \$18 a month.

His Honour—When was her month up?

Defendant—The 31st July.

Did you want to keep her on after that?—Yes. That was the reason why I would not pay her wages.

Did you leave any clothes behind when you left?—Yes, in my room. But she would not come into my room.

Did you tell her you were going?—Yes.

And when you were coming back?—Yes.

What do you mean by "she would not come into your room"?—She wanted her money to get out. She would not come in and help me pack.

The plaintiff, recalled, said that defendant had all her belongings packed in her boxes. She left nothing behind her for the washerman.

His Honour said that plaintiff had no right to leave. There was some misunderstanding, and suggested that defendant pay the woman her wages. He thought plaintiff was wrong in leaving, but as she had done some work, he requested defendant to pay her \$10. She (plaintiff) was not willing to accept any money at all, but out of kindness, considering she had done some work, defendant had consented to pay her that amount. There was no judgment, he added, entered.

EXCISEMAN HURT.**DISTURBANCE IN AN OPIUM DIVAN.**

Ip Chan, a fisherman, of 14, Holland Street, West Point, was remanded in the Police Court last Tuesday, on a charge of assaulting an excise man, while in the execution of his duty.

The excise man, Chau Hoon, stated that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon he and four other men visited an opium divan at 49, Queen's Road West, in search of illicit drugs.

There they met the defendant lying on a bed, with an opium pipe in his mouth. He objected to being searched, and threw an earthenware pillow at complainant, striking him on the left temple, causing a nasty wound.

All this the defendant denied, and applied to the Court to call witnesses. He said that he was in the divan at the time the excise man arrived. He was reading a paper. The excise man, Chau Hoon, approached him, snatched the paper from his hand, seized him by the queue, and attempted to floor him.

The magistrate (Mr. Hastings) inquired of the defendant how the complainant was struck on the temple.

A female witness, who had been called by the excise man, testified that she saw the defendant strike the complainant on the temple.

The defendant requested to call witnesses, but the magistrate refused to allow him to do so.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. H. Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McNeil (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. J. B. Daley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B.E., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. O. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following papers:—

1. Report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for 1908.
2. Report of the Registrar-General for 1908.
3. Report of the Director of Public Works for 1908.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 11).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Financial Minutes Nos. 33 to 36. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Motion agreed to.

Part I provides penalties in respect of malicious damage to railways and tramways.

The principal Ordinance was based on the Imperial Act 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 97 (the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1865), but omitted these two sections, presumably because there were no railways in Hongkong in 1865.

Part II.—The Trespass Preservation Ordinance 1888 makes provision for the levy of a special rate assessed upon villages by whose inhabitants there is sufficient reason to believe that trees have been destroyed. It has, however, proved unsatisfactory in practice for the following reasons:—

(a) Villages in the New Territories are not assessed for rates and the special rate cannot accordingly be levied upon them until an assessment has been made.

(b) By Order of the Governor-in-Council under the Rating Ordinance 1901 tenements below a rateable value of \$20 are not rateable. The special rate accordingly can be assessed only upon the few better class houses in a village, the majority of the inhabitants escaping the penalty.

The present measure provides that, when "malicious damage is done to Crown property or land in the neighbourhood of a village, all persons who possess land in or near the village shall be liable to a fine."

RATING ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901, was read a first time.

This measure provides for the exemption from assessment for rates of villages and areas in the New Territories and elsewhere in the Colony.

TRAMWAY BILL.

The Attorney-General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded that the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1901, be read a first time.

Agreed.

The object of the Bill is to supply an accidental omission from section 21 of the Tramway Ordinance, 1901, of the words "telephonic or electric" after the word "telegraphic" in the seventeenth line of the section; and to make further and better provision for the settlement of differences between the Tramway Company and any Government department.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The primary object of this measure is to transfer from the Justices of the Peace to the Government the control of publicans' and adjunct licences.

The existing system, whereby these licences are issued by the Justices, has been proved in practice to be cumbersome by reason of the lengthy procedure attendant upon the Principal Ordinance upon the issue of a licence and to be more a matter of form than of utility by reason of the fact that the meetings are attended by the most important only by the existing Magistrate, the Captain Superintendent of Police and one other official Justice called into make a quorum.

The person most competent to judge of the merits of a candidate for a licence and of the suitability of a locality in which it is desired to open a licensed premises is the Captain Superintendent of Police, upon whom devolves the duty of ensuring that the business of the licence is carried on in a proper and orderly manner.

It is proposed accordingly to give the Captain Superintendent of Police power to issue all publicans' and adjunct licences subject to the right of appeal on the part of an aggrieved party to the Governor-in-Council.

The requirement of the Principal Ordinance that a licensee shall enter into a recognisance to be kept in good behaviour and to observe the conditions under which a licence is held can be fully dealt with under sections 38 and 39 of the Principal Ordinance.

Section 2 of this Ordinance gives the Governor-in-Council power to make such regulations as he may think fit, for the purpose of controlling the business carried on by the holder of a publican's or an adjunct licence.

Section 6 empowers the Governor-in-Council to regulate the standard of quality of all intoxicating liquors sold in the Colony.

Under section 9 of the Governor-in-Council is given power to transfer the duty of issuing and renewing licences from the Colonial Secretary to other officers.

It is proposed to place these duties entirely in the hands of the Captain Superintendent of Police who by the nature of his office is the officer best qualified to control the sale of intoxicating liquors.

DOGS HOME.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Dogs Ordinance, 1893, was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Ordinance makes provision whereby Homes for lost dogs may be established and maintained under permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police subject to regulations under the Dogs Ordinance, 1893.

CHRISTIAN CEMETERY.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Christian Cemetery Ordinance, 1893, was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to reserve a portion of what is popularly called the Colonial Cemetery for the burial of members of the Protestant community.

A portion has already been set apart for the burial of members of the Roman Catholic Church, and other parts have been from time to time assigned to other churches and denominations.

MINISTERIAL DUTIES.

The Bill entitled An Ordinance to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain ministerial duties, was read a first time.

The purpose of this measure is to vest in the Governor certain powers and duties which it is considered would be more advantageously exercised and performed by him alone than by the Governor-in-Council in whom they are now vested.

PATENTS ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved that Council resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance, 1891.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was considered in Committee and reported with amendments.

Upon Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Friday next, the 20th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be adopted by the Council:—

P. W. D. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

A sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, other charges, incidental expenses.

CEMETERIES.

A sum of two thousand six hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, other charges, cemeteries, incidental expenses.

SUPREME COURT.

A sum of eighty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Supreme Court, other charges, language study allowance.

BLAKE PIER SHEDDER.

A sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, miscellaneous, Blake Pier Shedder.

This was all the business.

ARBITRATIONS AND SURVEYS.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, on the 3rd inst., the following correspondence was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by your letter of 18th May, 1909, in which you express the dissatisfaction existing among Exporters of Woollen, Woollen and Cotton Goods, whose product has been the subject matter of dispute between themselves and Eastern Buyers.

My Committee do not know in what particular the system adopted by the Bombay Chamber differs from that of the local Chamber, but have written for details and upon their receipt will give the matter their further consideration.

I am to state that my Committee have had full conference in the ability of the Arbitrators and Surveyors elected by them from time to time, and cannot but believe that the error of judgment is with the Exporters of the cargo in dispute.

If the Bradford Chamber of Commerce can bring a clear case to the notice of my Committee, showing that they are justified in animadverting against the decisions of our local Surveyors, in the manner they have done, my Committee will thoroughly inquire into the matter.—I am, &c.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Secretary, Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Bradford.

The following letter to the Bombay Chamber was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 30th June, 1909.

Dear Sir,—My Chamber has received a circular letter from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce in which the system adopted by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for dealing with disputes in respect of alleged inferiority in the quality of Woollen, Woollen and Cotton Goods is referred to.

My Committee would much like to know the procedure of your Chamber as to appointment of Arbitrators and Surveyors, so that they may bring ourselves into line with you.

Any information you can give me on this point will be much appreciated.—I am, &c.,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The following reply from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was read:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th July, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter dated 30th June, 1909, in which you refer to the circular letter from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce with reference to the appointment of Arbitrators, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the rules and regulations governing all disputes submitted to the Committee. I may mention that surveys for private surveys are not appointed; it is only when both parties to a dispute submit separate statements of their case direct that arbitration is undertaken and an award given. Both parties must also express their willingness to abide by the decision.

When surveys who are adopted by the disputants themselves are unable to agree the matter can be referred to the Committee of the Chamber for an umpire's decision.

In sending you the enclosed pamphlet I would express the hope that it will prove of practical utility and furnish you with the information you desire to obtain.—Yours faithfully,

J. B. LESLIE RODGER, Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

DIVORCE DAMAGES.

A special jury has been summoned, and the case is expected to be heard on or about 23rd inst. in the Supreme Court, in the case in which Captain C. W. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Fau Lem*, is seeking to obtain damages from John Lem, the architect, for alleged adultery with the plaintiff's wife, full particulars of which have already appeared in these columns.

DEATH OF MR. ERICH GEORG.**PROMINENT CITIZEN PASSES AWAY.**

12th inst.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Erich Georg, which occurred at 7 p.m. yesterday. It had been known that for some time the deceased gentleman had been ailing, indeed, for the best part of last month, it was plainly noticed by his friends that his health was not up to the usual standard and yesterday, as already stated, he succumbed to an attack of influenza, which was attended by a complication of other diseases from which the deceased had suffered prior to his death.

The late Mr. Erich Georg was a prominent member of the German community, and an evidence of his social position was his occupation of the positions of President of the Club of German Residents and Secretary to the Stockbrokers' Association on several occasions. Deceased was prominently and honourably identified with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and for his valorous conduct he received the Iron Cross (first class), the most coveted honour of the German Army. His death will be felt most keenly among both the European and Chinese communities, with whom his constant dealings were invariably characterized by extreme courtesy and a considerate attitude. But nowhere will the loss be more keenly felt than among the German community of whom he had the distinction of being the oldest representative. The deceased gentleman was prominently connected with Freemasonry, having been a Past Master in the Peverance Lodge in addition to being a respected member of the Cathay Chapter.

The funeral took place this afternoon and was largely attended.

STEAM WHISTLE NOISANCE.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

The following correspondence was laid on the table at the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held on 3rd inst.:—

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

Sir,—We desire to call the attention of your Committee and especially to those members of it who represent shipping interests, to the 21st regulation of Table "M" of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance No. 10 of 1899. The object of this regulation is to control the nuisance caused by the unnecessary blowing of steam whistles in the harbour.

In the original regulations published simultaneously with the Ordinance, the regulations ran as follows:—

"No steamship when at anchor near or lying off the wharves, or when moored to or waiting at any wharf or landing place, shall use the steam whistle, nor shall such steamship, when under way, use the steam whistle, except for the purpose of giving necessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel."

"No steamship when entering or leaving the harbour, or when at anchor at the wharves, shall use her steam whistle except for the purpose of navigation or to avoid collision. The use of such steam whistle for any other purpose is hereby prohibited."

These regulations were amended by the *Government Gazette* of the 10th March, 1908, page 342, and the following regulation was substituted for the two quoted above:—

21. No steamship shall use her steam whistle except for the purpose of navigation as directed by the Master of the ship, or for the purpose of giving notice of her approach towards any other vessel."

The effect of the present regulation is that, unless a steamship blows her whistle when in the waters of the Colony strictly for the purpose of navigation as directed by the Master of the ship, or for the purpose of giving notice of her approach towards any other vessel, she is liable to a fine of \$500.

We are given to understand that it is the invariable practice of seamen, both in the water of this Colony and in other crowded anchorages and possibly even in the open sea to give a warning on the whistle of a steamship's approach to small craft whose presence or course might constitute danger either to themselves or to the steamship. This signal appears to consist of one or more blasts or toots.

The necessity for this warning is particularly apparent in this harbour where steamers, when coming up to their buoys or their wharves, have often to be steered at such a speed as to preclude their being under full steerage way, rendering them often unable, owing to the crowded state of the harbour and the influence of the tides, to avoid small craft which otherwise they would be bound to steer clear of.

Under regulation 21, as at present framed, a steamship cannot adopt the customary method of warning small craft without being liable to conviction for a nuisance. On the assumption that the giving of these warning whistles is in accordance with the ordinary practice of seamen, Regulation 21 would also seem to be contrary to regulation No. 6 of Table "M" of the Ordinance.

"6. All vessels, irrespective of size, shall, whether in a fairway or not, observe the International Collision Regulations, and no vessel whatever shall anchor in any of the fairways."

We would invite the attention of your shipping members and of your committee to a consideration of the above facts.—We have, &c.,

(Sgd.) DRAGON, LOOKER & DEACON.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Esq., Secretary.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

The following acknowledgment addressed to Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 26th July, 1909.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. in reference to Regulation 21 of the Table "M" of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance No. 10 of 1899 which has for its object the control of nuisances by the unnecessary blowing of steam whistles in the harbour.

The letter has been placed before my committee.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Messrs. DRAGON, LOOKER & DEACON.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 7th August, 1909.

Gentlemen,—My committee has now considered your letter dated 23rd July, on the subject of Regulation 21 of Table "M" of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance No. 10 of 1899 and in relation to the control of nuisances caused by the unnecessary blowing of steam whistles in the harbour.

My committee would be glad to know in what particular you would suggest the existing regulations should be amended in order that they should not interfere with the ordinary precautions considered to be desirable by Masters in the navigation of the harbour.

I should be glad to hear if you would be prepared to act on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce in this respect, and draft amendments to take place of the unworkable sections referred to in your letter.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Messrs. DRAGON, LOOKER & DEACON.

THE ICE CASE.**JUDGES TO EXAMINE PRODUCTS OF ICE CONCERNS.**

19th inst.

Before the Full Court, comprising Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, the hearing was continued to-day, of the action in which the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, are claiming the sum of \$100,000 from Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co. The plaintiffs, who are in liquidation—Mr. Percy Smith being

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK CO., LD.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, is as follows:—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1900. The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due, and all charges, amounts to, \$ 76,609.93 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 387,078.77

\$ 463,688.70

Less cost of re-organization to 30th June, 1900 37,776.34

\$ 425,912.36

Directors' fees (half the usual charge) 5,000.00

Auditors' fees 750.00

5,750.00

leaving available for appropriation \$ 420,162.36

The directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 3 per cent, or \$75,000 be paid to shareholders and the balance \$35,162.36 be carried to the new account.

During the half-year under review, a contract was concluded with the Sir J. S. S. Co., Ltd., for the construction of a twin screw steel river steamer for their Kowloon trade, and this vessel will be ready for launching some time in September. Other new work in hand consists of a light draught steel river steamer, six steel lighters, six wooden lorries and two motor boats, all for Manila.

The two launches mentioned in the last report as being built at the Cosmopolitan Dock for stock have been sold. The launches K. 7 and C. 3 have also been sold, and the new launch referred to in last report as under construction at Kowloon for harbour service has been launched and taken the place of the former.

A light draught river gunboat built by Messrs. Yarrow, Ltd., for the Portuguese Government for service in Macao was re-erected at Kowloon Dock and delivered to her owners. The boiler shop extension at Kowloon Dock has been completed and the shop is now in full working order.

The new head office at Kowloon Dock, which is part of the scheme of reorganization, is on the point of completion and will be ready for occupation by arrival of the newly appointed chief manager.

The extension of No. 1 dock progresses slowly but the work has not prevented ships being accommodated whenever required.

W. J. GRESSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1900.

BALANCE SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1900.

Liabilities.	
Capital 50,000 shares of \$50 each	2,500,000.00
fully paid up	52,500,000.00
No. 1 Dock Extension Account	221,000.00
Marine Insurance Account	88,442.77
Sundry Creditors	1,041,123.41
Balance of profit brought forward from last account	387,078.77
Profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1900	76,609.93
Less cost of reorganization to 30th June 1900	37,776.34
	425,912.36
	\$5,176,478.55

Assets.

Value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement, \$ 100,000.00

Value of Kowloon Docks, as last statement, \$ 2,546,927.00

Amount paid on account of yard plant, boiler shop, smith's shop, engine shop, blacksmith's shop, general office extension, and time office extension, 59,158.00

No. 1 Dock Extension Account. Amount paid as per last statement, 109,237.50

Amount expended during six months—1st January to 30th June, 1900—10,334.98

Cosmopolitan. Value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement, 303,000.00

Less amount since written off, 3,000.00

Value of tugs, dredgers, launches and lighters, 498,867.89

Sundry debtors, 205,978.49

Value of material expended on work in progress, 95,140.88

Value of material on hand, 1,259,833.71

4,354,974.59

\$5,176,478.55

REVENUE ACCOUNT 30TH JUNE, 1900.

To Interest	\$54,274.09
To Crown rent	4,073.05
To Fire Insurance	5,000.15
To Office expenses, salaries, stationery & rent of head office	25,916.64
To Telegrams	1,561.74
To Legal expenses	736.70
To Marine Insurance account	10,335.50
To Profit	76,609.93
	\$178,568.80
By Net earnings	\$178,568.80

Hongkong, 7th August, 1900.

W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Manager.GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.HONGKONG WATER POLO
SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIFTH ROUND.

Three matches in connection with the above competition took place yesterday afternoon (6th inst.) at the Victoria Recreation Club's Swimming Bath, the victorious teams being The Buffs, 83rd Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The first two teams to take the water were The Buffs and the 83rd Co. Royal Garrison Artillery, from the very onset of the game the former had matters pretty well their own way, scoring three goals in the first half and adding another four in the replay. The R.G.A.'s, however, played well, but the combination of the Infantrymen was somewhat strong for them, and the game resulted:—

Buffs 7 goals, 88th Co. R.G.A. 0.

The second match between the 83rd and 87th Companies Royal Garrison Artillery was more even. The latter Company had many opportunities of scoring at the commencement of play which they never availed of, whilst the 83rd Co. took full advantage when their time came, scoring 3 goals to their opponents' one in the first half. The 87th Co. made strenuous efforts to pick up in the second half, but through over-excitement on the part of some of their players, they again threw away some nice chances of netting; however, they added another 2 goals to their credit, the 83rd adding a similar number before the call of time.

83rd Co. R.G.A. 4 goals, 87th Co. R.G.A. 3 goals.

The third and last match of the Fifth Round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition between the Royal Engineers and the Corinthian Yacht Club was very fast and interesting. No score was registered for a long time after commencement of play, both teams showing up well, but towards the finish the Corinthians netted twice in quick succession. The Yachtmen again assumed the aggressive in front of the Engineers' attack, the third goal was registered. After this reverse the Military forced matters and before long Corporal Morris placed the leather safely between the Corinthians' posts. Just before the call of time the C.Y.C. added another couple to their account, the final score standing at

C.Y.C. 5 goals, R.E. 1 goal.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C.	5	5	0	0	10
C. Y. C.	5	4	1	0	8
Buffs.	5	4	1	0	8
L. R. C.	4	3	1	0	6
B. O. C.	4	2	2	0	4
R. E.	4	1	3	0	2
83rd Co., R.G.A. 5	5	1	4	0	2
88th Co., R.G.A. 4	4	0	4	0	0
87th Co., R.G.A. 4	4	0	4	0	0

SIXTH ROUND.

Last Wednesday's matches between the Civilian and Military teams were uninteresting, as both games between the V. R. C. and 87th Coy. R. G. A., and C. Y. C. and 88th Coy. R. G. A. were very one-sided. The Civilian had matters all their own way from commencement to call of time, the V. R. C. winning by seven goals to nil, and the C. Y. C. by 8 goals to nil. A word of praise, is, however, due to the Military team for the plucky defence they put up against their formidable opponents.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

In connection with the forthcoming Interport Swimming and Water Polo contests between Shanghai and Hongkong, we understand the representatives of Hongkong will be selected from the following:—L. E. Lammer, R. C. Wiche, A. E. Alves, A. H. Carroll, A. A. Claxton, C. Humphreys, A. V. Barros, C. J. Cooke, Lance-Corporal Morris, R. E., P. M. Remedios, J. M. Rosa Pereira, and A. S. Ellis.

After the splendid exhibitions of Water Polo lately seen in the Colony, a team chosen from the above will be hard to beat, as most of the Hongkongites have played this favourite game for years and are well initiated in all the ins and outs of the game.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
SCHOLARSHIP.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.'S CONTRIBUTION.

We are authoritatively advised by Sir Paul Chater that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., have contributed \$25,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

TWO MEN STABBED.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT AT WEST POINT.

A serious stabbing affray occurred in a boarding-house, at West Point, last Tuesday. Two men were seriously injured and were taken to hospital, while a third man is in custody charged with the crime.

The man arrested gave the name of Hui Tai Fuk (29), a seaman (unemployed), and the injured men were called Hui Ping Shing and Hui Kwong Chan.

The facts placed at our disposal go to show that the three Hui's, together with a number of others, were occupied in a game of chance at about four o'clock this morning, in a lodging-house, at 126, Connaught Road West.

They had been gambling for several hours and Hui Ping Shing appeared to have lost, but refused to pay. Hui Tai Fuk, the "debt of honour." A quarrel arose between the pair, which was quickly followed by a fight, during which, so it is alleged, Hui Tai Fuk produced a dagger and stabbed his opponent about the breast at shoulder.

At this stage, Hui Kwong Chan interfered and attempted to part the men, and in so doing he received severe injuries, with the dagger about the body. He collapsed immediately.

The uproar, which was heard in the street, drew a Chinese policeman into the house. No sooner had he entered the dwelling than he was threatened by Hui Tai Fuk, who still had hold of the knife, that should be come near he would drive the knife into his heart.

The luhung summoned assistance, and an Indian constable appeared on the scene. The turbulent fellow gave the man to understand that unless he deposited the knife (or dagger) on the table he would produce his revolver. This seemed to have had some effect on Hui Tai Fuk, who placed the weapon on the table and submitted to be arrested.

Lance-sergeant Grant, who had been sent for from No. 7 Police Station, placed the suspect under arrest, Hui Tai Fuk proceeding to the lock-up very quietly.

The two injured men were sent to the Government Civil Hospital in a very serious condition, and very little hope (if any) is entertained for their recovery.

The accused was charged in the Police Court, today, at the instance of Inspector Robertson, with assault, causing actual bodily harm. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was remanded.

On the night of the 18th ultimo two workmen were killed and injured by an explosion of gas in the Futokwa colliery in Fukukwa district.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

THE FOURTH CONFERENCE.

In spite of the agitation, which is being fostered in certain quarters to place all manner of obstacles and difficulties in the way of the Commission, the deliberations of the special Commissioners appointed to consider and, if possible, bring to a successful issue, the vexed question of the boundaries of Macao continue the even tenor of their way.

Last Monday Their Excellencies Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., and Kao-Erh-Chien, the respective representatives of Portugal and China, met for the fourth time in solemn conclave in pursuance of their difficult mission. As before, the conference was conducted strictly in private, and no indications are apparent at the moment as to when the conclusion of the labours of the Commission will be reached.

PILL TRADE-MARK
PROSECUTION.

In the Police Court, last Tuesday, further evidence was heard by Mr. F. A. Hazeldan in the case in which three Chinese merchants are being charged with selling, or exposing for sale, or having in their possession for sale, medicine pills bearing marks so nearly resembling registered trade-marks belonging to the complainant as to be calculated to deceive. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, prosecuted; Mr. F. Paget Holt, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the defendants.

Evidence was taken at length (the gist of which we have already printed) and the case was still proceeding when we went to press.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th August.

Taotai Wong Ping Yun, resident Director-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway in Canton, yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Chang Chih Tung, in which Taotai Wong was instructed to use his best endeavours to retain the services of Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng in the interest of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company as president for a further term of office.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

H. E. Yeung Shu, Chinese Minister-designate to Belgium, will leave here to-morrow for Hongkong en route to his destination, to take up his new appointment. H. E. Yeung to-day called on the different officials here to take his farewell.

7th August.

FOSTERING EDUCATION.

Acting under joint telegraphic instructions from the Waiwup and the Board of Education at Peking, the Canton Provincial Educational Commissioner to-day issued a proclamation calling for the names of candidates to be entered on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. to be sent to Peking for examination with a view to being selected and sent to America for a course of studies at the expense of the Imperial Government, the indemnity money recently remitted by the United States to be used for the purpose. The examination is fixed to be held on the 20th day of the 7th moon (the 4th September).

OPIMUM DIVANS CLOSED.

Lately, six opium divans were discovered remaining open in Sheung Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui, and were once again by the local officials. The keepers of these illegal establishments were each ordered to be exhibited in the stocks for five days.

KIDNAPED LAD RECOVERED.

About a month ago, a robbery was committed in the Wah Ching village, in Namhoi, where one of the houses was ransacked and a boy kidnapped by the robbers. At first the robbers demanded a sum of \$10,000 for the release of the boy, and threatened that if the money was not forthcoming, the boy would be done to death. After considerable haggling the boy was at last ransomed for a sum of \$1,000 a week ago.

CHINA'S SORROW.

The Canton officials have again received a telegram from the Kwangsi authorities advising that the Tso Kong River has swollen to over ten feet above the normal level and is rapidly rising. The message urged that the people in the districts along the West River should be warned to take precautionary steps with a view to avoiding disastrous results.

EXTENSION OF SUNNING RAILWAY.

The Sunning Railway Company has been granted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking permission to extend the line from Kung Yick Fao to Kong-moon. The Company has sent engineers to survey the contemplated route, and work is expected to be commenced shortly upon the construction of the new line, which, when completed, will pass the city of Sun Wui.

HORSES FOR TROOPS.

The Canton authorities have deputed four weiyuns to Kalgan for the purchase of 1,750 horses for the use of the newly-organized troops.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

On the 6th inst., in Honan, through information received, a man named Lok Muk Po, who was alleged to have taken part in the murder of Taotai Lau Tze Ki, was arrested.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Canton officials have received a telegram from the North stating that the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu-lun, is indisposed and is now still staying in Chennan city under medical treatment. At present it is not certain when H.E. Yuan will be able to come down south to take up his new appointment as Viceroy of the Liang-Kwang provinces.

COMMISSIONER KO.

The Chinese Delimitation Commissioner H.E. Ko Yu Him, after consulting with Acting Viceroy, H.E. Wu, on the matters in connection with the Macao Delimitation, left here again on Saturday last by the steamer *Charles Harbord* for Hongkong.

REPATRIATED EMIGRANTS.

About a hundred poor, old-age or invalid Chinese are now on their way back to China from Peru, according to a despatch from the Chinese Consul in that country. A number of Chinese charitable people have arranged a meeting for to-morrow to discuss the manner in which to receive these poor repatriated emigrants and to send them to their respective homes.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Taotai Kwong, Engineer-in-Chief of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, having served in that capacity for nearly three years, has now written to the Board of Directors of the Company informing them of his intention to resign from his position, owing to the bad feeling created among the shareholders as a result of the examination of the Company's accounts. It is doubtful, however, whether his resignation will be accepted, as no expert Chinese engineer can be found to replace him just at present.

CANTON SALT COMMISSIONER.

On the 7th inst., an Imperial Decree was issued in which, Ting Nai Young, who has been Acting Salt Commissioner at Canton for some time, has now been promoted to the post of Salt Commissioner of the Kwangtung province.

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL.

Work has been commenced on the erection of a building, designed in foreign style, on the outskirts of the Eastern Gate, for the intended Canton Deliberative Council. The building is expected to be completed on the 15th day of the 8th moon. The cost of the building is estimated at 120,000 taels.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Taotai Chan Mong Tsang will temporarily take over the seal of office, on the 11th inst., as Kwangtung Provincial Judge in place of Wei Ching Tung, transferred to Kwangsi. On the same day, Taotai Hoo Kwok Kwan will assume charge as Acting Taotai for the Development of Native Industries vice Chan Mong Tsang.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Taotai Su Yui Chiu, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Canton Viceroyalty, left here on the 8th inst. for Hongkong on official business.

THE NEW VICEROY.

A telegram received from the North by the Canton officials states that the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, and had, on the 9th inst., left Chi Nan Fu for Shanghai en route for the Southern Capital.

HONAN THEATRE.

The lease of the Honan Theatre has now expired and the Pan Yu Magistrate has issued a notification inviting new tenders, to be headed in not later than the 13th inst.

A NEST OF ROBBERS.

Several cases of robbery have been reported lately in the district of Shun Tak, where the bad characters are aided by sampan, or, strictly speaking, the Cheung Lung boats, in the West River. Admiral Li Chuen to-day left for the West River to make an inspection of the waterways with a view to carrying out necessary reforms in the inland patrol service.

11th August.

TAOTAI LAU TZE KI'S MURDER.

Lok Muk Po, who is alleged to have had a hand in the recent murder of Taotai Lau Tze Ki in this city, was arrested by the local police on the 6th inst. At the Police Court, yesterday, Lok pleaded guilty to the capital charge. From his statement to the presiding Magistrate it appears that prisoner, along with seven others, were driven to the action by one Ho Ki Mu, who promised them a handsome reward in case their plan was successfully put through. In addition to his statement, prisoner disclosed the names of his confederates and other particulars having connection with the murder. It is generally believed here that Taotai Lau Tze Ki was murdered not by any individual person wishing for revenge but by a certain hostile society.

DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

The Cantonese residing in Tsimtau forwarded a telegram through the Canton Association for the Protection of Boundary Rights, to the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H. E. Ko Yu Him, urging him not to give way to their intemperate demands towards the Portuguese in connection with the Macao Delimitation question and to use his best endeavours to restore to China the territories that Portugal has encroached upon both on land and sea, with a view to protecting the interests of the country and further to appease the minds of the Chinese people.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

The 28th day of this moon (the 13th inst.) being the anniversary of the birth of the late Chinese Emperor Kwang Hsi, the local gentry and others will assemble on the occasion at Ming Lun Fong, the principal Assembly Hall, to offer their respects before the ancestral tablet.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton on goods imported and exported during the second ten days of this moon as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy, amounted to 61,563.4.2 taels.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORTS.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

Shortly after the departure of last mail holders felt more inclined to meet dealers, and a slight increase in rates here and there, and the effect of again inducing a quiet but steady business, particulars of which are noted below. Most of the buying has been entirely speculative as at the moment there is very little or nothing doing in the country, but the outlook would seem to warrant the action of the speculators. Several mills in Bombay having previously entered into heavy forward contracts without covering their sales, are now finding themselves at a disadvantage in a rising market, and the scarcity of the raw material in the situation has latterly become so acute, that a few of them have ceased working entirely, while the others had to adopt short time from the 10th July to 27th September next, working only four days in the week. Under these circumstances, the China markets are not likely to be flooded with yarn at least for some time, and the present position of the trade in the near future is more or less assured and we close with a quiet but strong market. Latest telegrams from Bombay quote Assur No. 10s. at 6 annas and Victoria No. 20s. at 7 annas per pound.

Sales of the fortnight aggregate 6,838 bales, arrivals amount to 4,031 bales, the stock estimated at about 16,000 and sold but uncleaned yarn in second hands at about 28,000 bales.

Local Manufacture.—Sales of about 350 bales No. 10s. and 12s. at \$115 and \$117, respectively, are reported.

Japanese Yarn.—Almost neglected.

Raw Cotton.—Importations of Indian descriptions have been entirely checked by the scarcity and high prices in the home markets and there is no stock or transaction in Bengal kinds. In China cotton a parcel of 150 bales (small) Thoochow is reported to have changed hands at \$55, leaving about 200 bales in stock. Quotations are Indian \$18 to \$24 and Chinese \$30 to \$35.

Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes to-day at Rs. 131 for T/T and Rs. 124 for Post. On Shanghai 747 and on Japan 84.

The undercurrent business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the three weeks ended the 31st ultimo, viz:—

Indian.—The low exchange and firmness of holders have considerably curtailed business and sales of about 5,000 bales are reported at an advance of one Tael per bale. Estimated only 400 bales have been reported sold on the basis of T. 100 to 100 for No. 16s and T. 110 to 110 for No. 20s.

Local.—No business from first hands.

P. EDLIER, Broker.

6th August, 1900.

Our last report was dated the 9th inst. per s.s. *Dahli* since when the volume of business effected during the interval has been about the same as last advised during the previous fortnight. Importers are still guided by local conditions and, having in view the wretched condition of the country markets, have, despite the high prices ruling in India consequent on the scarcity of cotton, continued to ease their holdings and are freely meeting buyers with the result that again a fairly large quantity of bales have changed hands, some at previous rates while a small reduction of 50 cents to a dollar per bale has to be noticed in other chops.

These latter have been purchased by native speculators who are desirous of keeping up the market whilst other dealers still continue apathetic. At the close the market remains firm but quiet, and prices are steady, but considering the very high range of prices ruling here at present any further advance in rates would not be beneficial.

No. 6s. & 8s.—Fair sales at a slight advance.

No. 10s.—Have been heavily dealt in; some tickets on the basis of last quotations while others at a slight decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale.

No. 12s.—Demand has run upon special favourite chops as about previous values.

No. 16s.—Only 2 or 3 special tickets have been dealt in at a small decline.

No. 20s.—Those tickets which are in favour with country buyers have been largely dealt in on the basis of last quotations, while other tickets not in favour in the country markets are unsaleable and are being passed over.

Total sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Sold but uncleaned in the godowns, and to arrive 40,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Caledonia* and extra str. *Mogori Maru* from Bombay, and str. *Kutung* and *Kumung* from Calcutta, have brought 4,031 bales for Hongkong and 6,300 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c. amount to about 1,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Is reported moderately active with an improvement of one tael in prices.

Japanese Yarn.—Market almost closed.

Local Mill.—Sales of about 350 bales No. 10s. & 12s. have been reported at \$115 and \$117, respectively.

Raw Cotton.—As previously advised the very high prices ruling in India have entirely checked importations and there is no stock or transaction in Indian descriptions. A parcel of 150 bales (small) Thoochow is reported to have changed hands at \$55, leaving about 200 bales in stock. Quotations are Indian \$18 to \$24 and Chinese \$30 to \$35.

Rupee T/T 131. Sterling D/D 118. Shanghai T/T 747.

Rupee D/D 131. Sterling 4/4 1/2. Japan 84.

Bar Silver 231.

*POLISHWALLA AND KOTWALL, Cotton and Yarn Brokers.

*Quotations only, no sales.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Messrs. Sanderson and Co., writing from London, on July 8, state:—The week there has been renewed activity and a considerable business has been done in Para at advanced prices, closing value of Fine Hard being 6s 6d for 50% and near at hands, 6s 4d for August-September delivery, 6s 2d for September-October, and 6s 1d for October-November delivery. Receipts at Para during June were 1,500 tons in

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOREN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID-UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$150,000	\$2,006,234	{ Final of £3 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$36.014	4 1/2 %	{ \$1.030 ex. & s. { London 295 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	67	66	{ \$4,000 \$150,000	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$32,757 \$411,000 \$125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 307,747 \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	61	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 307,747 Tls. 118,377 \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 160,514	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 ex. & b.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,464,931	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,767	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$275,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$106,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906		\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Nil.	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$30
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,170	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$31 ex. div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	{ \$2,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 11/16 = \$3.154		\$60 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	{ \$2,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$61,817	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for a/c 1909		7 1/2 buyers
* Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,121	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 %	\$26 ex. and b.
* Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$4,682	{ \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$151 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$138 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1897		\$10 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08		Tls. 295 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	21	21	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 184 sales
Raub Australian Gold-Mining Company, Limited	150,000	21	18 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$4,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 8 cents		\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Dock) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$10,102	Final of \$14 making \$34 for 1907		\$60 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$187,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$62 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 794 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 146 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 205 sales
Janat Stores, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue		\$24 ex. & b.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$895	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$103 ex. div. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$26,475	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$94 sales
Companys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 %	\$50
Swire Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$278	\$14 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 118 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 1,228,045	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44 ex. div.
East Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,068	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	Tls. 154 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 154 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 sellers
Cotton Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)		Tls. 90 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908		Tls. 108 buyers
Shanghai Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 410 sales
Toy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 410 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Asia's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$94 ex. div.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	8 %	\$13 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$9.65 sales
Do. (Special Shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,407	50 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	181,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,000	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10 %	\$8.80 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,750	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	8 %	\$12
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$5,000	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 %	\$204 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,915	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	12 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,022 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 547,700	{ 2 and Quarterly div. of Tls. 124 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 1,022 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwplaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 61,911		6 %	\$143 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,000		3 %	
Peak Tramways Company (New)	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,000			
Shanghai Tramways Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Nil.			
SHANGHAI-SUMATRA TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 24,820	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
NORTH CHINA MORALEE PORT, LIMITED.								
North China Moralee Port, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$56,602	None	8 %	\$29 sales

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7055

號九廿月六年元統宣

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

六拜禮

號四十月八年其港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds.....\$14,500,000
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 2/-=\$1,000,000
Silver.....\$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Baxendale, Esq.
A. G. Barrett, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Holmes, Esq.
O. R. Lennemann, Esq.
H. Shellin, Esq.
R. Shaw, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000.
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

WM. JACKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$5,250,000.
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222.
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$5,250,000.
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accounts—Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 4,125,745 (about £310,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Sumatra, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Peking, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Peking, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjarmasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Anoi Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on the European and American continents, the East, the Continent, the British Empire, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance.
Fixed Deposits—12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
Do. 6 months 4 per annum.
Do. 3 months 3 1/2 per annum.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July 1909. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,500,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:
TOKIO, OHKAWA, TIENSIN, KANBE, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposit—

For 12 months.....4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 ".....3 1/2 " "
" 3 ".....2 1/2 " "
TAKENO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules as by the obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tails 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank,
S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt,
Jacob S. H. Stern, a/M,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [13]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY beg to inform their Customers and Residents that they are disposing of their Stock at Cost Price, owing to their removal to new premises. Gentlemen, undertake a speciality.

The REGAL HOES are not included, they will be sold at the usual price, \$10 per pair.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [39]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net—\$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net—\$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [38]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 19th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. Powell		

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c. via usual Ports	CALEDONIA	Noon, 21st Aug.	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. W. Hayward		

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARE NOW SHOWING

CHESTERFIELD SETTEES.

NEW DESIGNS IN EASY CHAIRS.

OCCASIONAL AND FANCY CHAIRS.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN CRETONNES.

LOOSE COVERS MADE BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [80]

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE,
DISTILLED TABLE WATER

IN
Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [51]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [60]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [61]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 1,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,250 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Santai". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 15th AUGUST.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WINGLOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao 3 P.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager. [56]

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

Telephone No. 812.

Telegraphic Address—"GRAND" Hongkong.

RENOWNED

For Luxury, Comfort, Quiet, Freshness and
Excellent Cuisine.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [35]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

N. BEUMENTHAL,

Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astos" [44]

Mails.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	SUNDAY, 15th Aug. 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About FRIDAY, 21st August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEREN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"DERFELINGER" Capt. E. Zacharias	About THURSDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	About FRIDAY, 10th September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	30th Aug., P.M.
MARSHALLS, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	30th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, so hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. "Excellent cuisine."

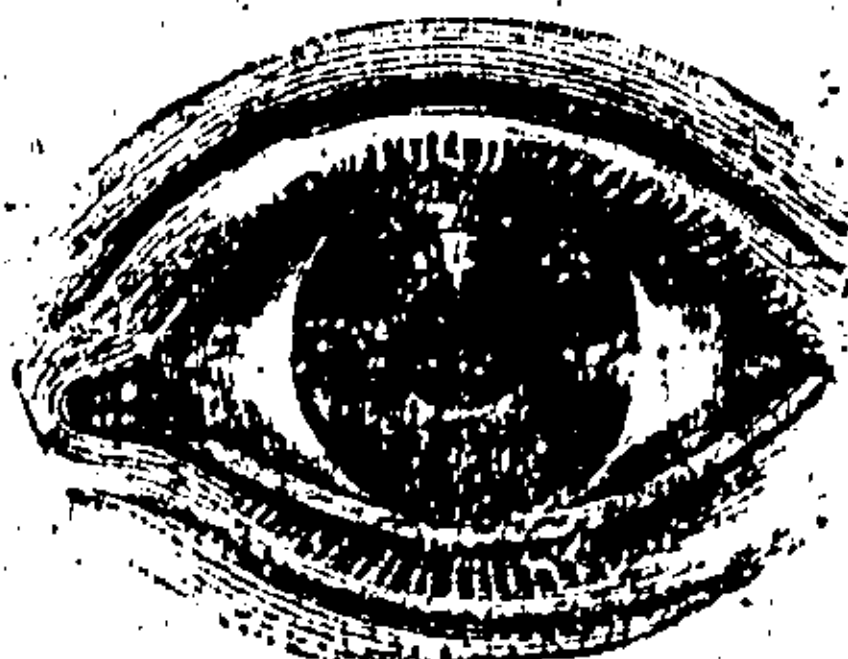
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

59, Becliff Street

566, Neeping Road

Hongkong, 26th March 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks.....26 "	Water on Blocks.....21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebert, Bootle,

A. J. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarter, next to the Maitland Club.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.). Rent low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TERRIBLE SEA TRAGEDY.

MOTHER MURDERS CHILDREN.

Marooned on Middleton Reef for more than a month, the captain's wife killing with her own hand her two children and throwing their bodies overboard to keep the starving sailors from killing and eating her offspring, the death of the mother the following day and the rescue of the five remaining sailors the day after by an English tramp steamer, is the story of hardship and suffering brought to Manila by Captain Schuldt, of the German freighter *Sonneberg*, which arrived yesterday, reports the *Manila Times* of 7th inst.

The *Sonneberg* came direct from Sydney to Manila, and the vessel bearing the rescued sailors arrived there the day before the sailing of Captain Schuldt for this port.

From Captain Schuldt's story of the tragedy it appears that a Norwegian bark, of which he did not remember the name, went ashore in a blow on Middleton Reef about 200 miles northeast of Sydney, and the skipper and some of the sailors were washed overboard almost as soon as the vessel struck. The reef is one of the most dangerous in that part of the world and many vessels have come to an untimely end on her rock.

For more than four weeks these shipwrecked sailors, the skipper's wife and four children, were marooned on the island, help coming once when an English ship came in sight and the officers took photographs of the stranded bark, but thought her to be abandoned and sailed away again. This occurred two weeks before the final rescue of the remaining members of the crew, and as the half-starved men and the woman saw their hope of rescue fade from sight over the horizon, their plight was indeed pitiful.

Another vessel was stranded on the reef a short time before the striking of the Norwegian bark, and some of the sailors went over to this vessel to get provisions, if there were any on board. Returning they encountered heavy seas and before getting back to their starting point 17 of them were drowned.

Soon after the drowning of these sailors two of the children died from exhaustion. There were but five remaining sailors, the wife of the captain and two children at this time, emaciated, and dying of hunger and thirst. On the small island where they were wrecked there was no vegetation and no fresh water. They were all half-starved from starvation and lack of water, their condition made worse by drinking sea water which was the only liquid they could get.

Murmurs began among the sailors to kill the two remaining children for food, but the mother overheard the threats and that night her own hand killed her babies and threw their weighty bodies into the sea in order that they might not be used for food by the demented men.

The following day the mother herself died from exhaustion and the nervous shock from the murder committed less than twenty-four hours before. Within a day from the time she died hope again flickered in the breasts of the shipwrecked sailors as they saw smoke on the horizon of the tropical sea.

The smoke grew steadily more distinct, and within a few hours an English steamer lay off from the wreck and took the five remaining men on board and steamed away from Sydney.

Upon their arrival at that port they could give only disconnected reports of their experience, as every man in the crowd was more or less demented from the long period of suffering, and from hoping against hope for rescue. They were well taken care of on the ship that took them off, and upon arrival at Sydney were given hospital treatment, for their condition was nearly hopeless on account of lack of nourishment and water for so long a period.

OLD MOORE.

CROP OF DEATH, SCANDAL, AND DISASTER FOR 1910.

"Old Moore" sends a forward copy of his sensational prophecies for 1910.

The year, says the sage of Pilgrim-st., is bound to begin badly, with "evil to King and Government; it may mean death in the highest circles." Then your fish will cost you more owing to a blatter famine on the East Coast.

OH! DEAR! There will be such a glut of journalism that we shall have to get a license for selling newspapers in the streets, and "A sensational affair with cards will cause two high Society dames to hide their heads."

So much for January. It is comforting to note that in February "recognition of some sort will be given to the ideals of educated India, calming the minds of millions of natives."

A battleship disaster in the Pacific, a railway mystery at Cardiff, a "pancetta" on the Stock Exchange, and the month ends cryptically:

What does it mean? Flare are at half-mast, bells are tolling—someone great and beloved has passed away!

March promises less excitement. "The double life of a prominent legal star will cause a fall like Lucifer"—and that is about all.

April will see a very popular Parliament, with "both sides, strange to say, in some sort of union for universal good," whilst "Birmingham loses by death a very prominent resident—in fact, quite a pillar of the city."

May will be scintillating with jewel robberies and there will be trouble in the army at home and in India.

August promises a dreadful steamship disaster close to land, and September an unpleasant graveyard scandal. October will be noted for the leaking out of a Cabinet secret, and the month will wind up with a coal mine disaster.

The festivities of Christmas month will be somewhat lessened by the signs of mourning, for the hand of Death will be laid on very exalted persons.

CHEERFUL PICTURES.

As usual, the almanack is brightly illustrated with crude but exciting drawings of battles and masked assassins jabbing unsuspecting aristocrats in the back with daggers.

The gem of the gallery, however, is the drawing of a gentleman engaged in the interesting occupation of digging corpses from a graveyard in the light of the full moon.

The astrological scenario for 1910 is a ripe pennyworth and warranted to make your flesh creep.

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KARONGA,"

Captain Leslie, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BULOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Freights, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st of August, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"BORNEO"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND SHANGHAI.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SPERZIA,"

Captain Girstenblau, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-agent.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before 70 DAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATON KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

In all kinds of hand-made DRAWN & EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, FEWTER WARE, &c.

all of the best quality. Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

38-36, Des Vœux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

Intimations.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

are making a special show of household and office furniture.

HIGH

grade examples of which may now be seen in our showrooms.

Completely finished and artist's bedroom suites, with teakwood beds, "en suite," Dainty Writing Tables in attractive designs, Cario and Silver Tables, lined with silk and plush, and a host of other articles of a

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently improving the tone and general finish of Colonial made furniture.

We are paying very special attention to the modern methods in Office Fittings, and have several examples of our work ready for inspection.

The Card-index system cabinet is a very special feature with us, and general office

FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, may always be seen and the advantages of our makes explained, by a visit to our showrooms.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

OUR TIME

OUR EXPERTS

OUR ADVICE

AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

14th August, 1909.

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GOODS OF A. S. LATTI, Deceased.

ALL Claims against the Estate of the late A. S. LATTI, Chief Engineer, S.S. "Katsang," who died at Sea on the 2nd August, should be sent to the undersigned before the 11th day of September, 1909.

C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N., Harbour Master.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [588]

IT is hereby notified that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Colony will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, viz.:

From one NATHANIEL WONG for the transfer to him from one ARTHUR E. GAGNON of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 2, Pak Shui Wan, under the sign of "The Belle View Hotel."

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [591]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 28, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, 11, Robinson Road, April, 1909.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lapdhuur Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN INDIAN AND CHINESE

USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS

and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL PRICES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season

Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,

LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [546]

O. C. MOOSA

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. (Post)

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [547]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1909. [565]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1909, of TWO DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [590]

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy "Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine\$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

QUINQUINA? ALSO

QUINQUINA? DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE.

Sole Agent.

10th April, 1909. [45]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE:

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS and ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Apparels in our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.,

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

HONGKONG, 6th August, 1909. [544]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me.

In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance is a specialty.

HONGKONG, 1st September, 1907. [543]

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

TAMER SAVAGELY ATTACKED AND BADLY MAULLED BY A TIGER.

Lisbon, July 11.

A circus performance at Soriano was brought to an abrupt termination yesterday amid a scene of terror.

Capt. Andrickson, a well-known animal tamer, was performing with his magnificent Bengal tigers. Profiting by a moment's inattention on the part of the tamer, one of the tigers made a tremendous spring upon the captain and brought him to the ground. There was at once a scene of great confusion, among the audience, several ladies fainting and others screaming, while all gazed on a fierce fight for life.

The circus attendant, though armed with red hot irons, had the greatest difficulty in preventing the other tigers attacking the tamer. The animal which had sprung upon Capt. Andrickson seized one of his legs, and the bones could be heard cracking. At last the tamer managed to draw his revolver, and with the utmost coolness he placed the barrel in the corner of the animal's mouth and fired. The wounded beast rolled over, and Andrickson was dragged out in a terribly mangled condition. This is the fourth time that the same tiger has attacked him.

CEYLON'S CORAL REEFS.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Thos. Southwell, A. R. C. Sc., Lond., F. L. S., who is engaged as Scientific Adviser to the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fisheries, Ltd., and Inspector of Pearl Banks, sends the following interesting letter to a contemporary:—

The pearl-lined shores of the west coast of Ceylon are fringed by numbers of discontinuous coral reefs situated from one to four miles out to sea and usually exposed at low water. Coral reefs are to be found in almost all tropical seas and constitute a very real danger to navigation, since they may rise abruptly from the ocean abyss, often in the track of ships, and should a ship strike a reef, destruction is swift and certain.

Whilst writing I am within half a mile of the famous Aripu Reef, in the vicinity of the pearl banks, Gulf of Mannar, which I examined this morning. One can land on these reefs at low water, in small boats. Although I have often landed on, and examined other reefs, I was so struck with the enchanting beauty of this one that I venture to think my impressions may interest your readers.

A fringing reef of this kind is in reality a carpeted flower-bed composed of rock of the most brilliant colours and about one-third of a mile in length. It is a perfect garden of loveliness, a sight never to be forgotten and a delight to the heart of any naturalist. As one walks along the reef the coral is just out above the surface, or is only covered by a few inches of water. Seaward the billows may break and the waves be tipped with angry white crests, but behind the reef dead calm prevails. The forms assumed by coral are as varied as their colours. Some are tree-like, others solid and massive, some are cup-shaped, others flat and encrusting. Every variety of form is represented. There are brain corals, pipe organ corals, ear corals and a hundred others all growing together in that immense profusion which only the tropics could produce. The colouring, too, is always vivid and never flat. There are red corals (but rarely), others "golden-yellow," yellow, green, sage green, pink, delicate blue, salmon colour, and other varieties of tint which are indescribable and indefinable; the whole appearance is like a huge fairy garden.

Amongst the branches of the tree-coral, beneath little rocky ledges, or in miniature caves thousands of small fish incessantly dart to and fro. So quick are their movements that a ripple in the water is often all that is seen. The fish assume all the varied colours represented by the coral. Zoologically the wealth of the reef is beyond telling. There are all kinds of crabs, large jelly fish 18 inches across, huge cowry shells (Cypræa occellata), and other shells by the score, mottled sea anemones, tiny starfish, heaps of worms and many other animals, such as Polyzoa, whose beauties are only revealed under the microscope, all sharing to make that composite picture which is unparalleled elsewhere in Nature, for nowhere is Nature so luxuriant as on a coral reef.

HOW CORAL GROWS.

Of the wonderful way in which coral grows I can only write in a general way, for a full explanation would require the use of technical terms with which I will not weary the reader. The coral-polype (or individual) is in reality a microscopic jelly fish. As we all know the skeleton of a man is internal, or inside, but the skeleton of a coral polype is external or outside the animal, so that these polypes come to inhabit tubes of their own making and composed of lime. The animals live together in colonies and "have, all things common," where place each animal has a house of its own, these "houses" are also colonial and form the aggregate coral which we see. The colour of the coral is due to the uniform colour of the millions of animals which inhabit it. If any piece of coral be carefully examined with the naked eye, it will be seen that the whole surface is pitted, or contains thousands of small holes. Each of these holes is the habitaculum of a polype. Each polype reproduces of its own kind and thus the colony grows in size either vertically or horizontally. The older polypes die and their skeletons remain for the coral families to all ready use. It will be obvious that the coral we see is merely the limy skeleton, and as such is usually white. In nature, however, as we have seen, the living material is always of a brilliant colour. There are red corals and black corals, but these are somewhat rare and very expensive. In these cases the skeleton is coloured, so that even when the animal or polype is dead, the skeleton framework still retains its colour. It is on this account that these kinds of coral are valuable. Coral reefs are almost a death-trap to the uninitiated naturalist. As he continues his search over the reef for various kinds of animals, oblivious of everything else he may make a false step and find that what appeared to be "the solid earth" crumbles beneath his feet, and ere he knows it he is either foundering in 20 feet of water, or closely wedged in a pit of coral, from which he is lucky to escape with only a few scratches.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertion, and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

CHINESE INTERPRETER required at the Magistrate's Court, Sandakan, British North Borneo. Qualifications are a knowledge of the Hokien, Tiochiew, Hakka, and Cantonese dialects, a knowledge of the reading and writing of the Chinese Characters is desirable. English essential.

Salary—\$90 per month Singapore Currency, with an allowance of \$10 per month in lieu of quarters.

Applications to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVT.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [583]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that KOMINK-LIKE NEDERLANDSCHE MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT EXPLOITATIE VAN PETROLEUM BRONNEN IN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE, of The Hague, Holland; Manufacturers, has on the 29th day of December, 1908, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

The word—AUTOLINE.

The word—BORNEOLINE.

The word—SUMATRINE.

in the name of KOMINK-LIKE NEDERLANDSCHE MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT EXPLOITATIE VAN PETROLEUM BRONNEN IN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—Petroleum and products of petroleum, such as Kerosine, Benzine, Gasoline, Petroleum Spirit, Petroleum Jelly, Soap, Candles, Vaseline, Naphtha, and other products derived from Petroleum, also all other descriptions of illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils, in Class 47.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 6th day of July, 1909.

KOM. NED. MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT EXPLOITATIE VAN PETROLEUM BRONNEN IN NED. INDIE,

A. J. COHEN STUART,

Directeur.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE BOWFIELD STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Bowfield Steel Works, Stockton-on-Tees, in the County of Durham, and 110 Cannon Street, London, England, Manufacturers, has on the 24th day of June, 1909, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

No. 3 is printed in red on a white background.

No. 7 is printed in green on a white background.

No. 5 is printed in red on a white background.

No. 6 is printed in black on a white background.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods, in Class 47:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in respect of Candles.

No. 10, in respect of Vaseline.

No. 11, in respect of Petroleum, Kerosine, Benzine, Naphtha, Gasoline, Paraffin, Vaseline, and all other products derived from Petroleum.

No. 12, in respect of Petroleum and products of Petroleum, such as Kerosine, Benzine, Gasoline, Petroleum Spirit, Ceresine, Petroleum Jelly, Soap, Candles, Vaseline, Naphtha, Wax and other products derived from Petroleum, also all other descriptions of illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1909.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

Solicitor for the Applicants.

in the name of THE BOWFIELD STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods, since 1904, 1905 and 1906 respectively:—Black and galvanized steel sheets, in Class 5.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 6th day of July, 1909.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,

Solicitor for the Applicants.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that BATAAFSCHE PETROLEUM MAATSCHAPPIJ, of Lange, Vijver, No. 2, The Hague, Holland; Manufacturers, has on the 7th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 9.


No. 10.

No. 11.

No. 12.

No. 13.

No. 14.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LTD.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The pertinent remarks of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council with regard to the intention of the Government to double the tax on liquors with a view to raising the Colony's revenue have formed the subject of a communication from a correspondent who holds that they cannot but be welcomed in intelligent circles, who are fully aware that any hardship which is likely to result owing to the weak-kneed policy of the Imperial Government in giving way to irresponsible opium addicts is bound to ultimately fall on the people. In the opinion of our valued correspondent no one can deny for a moment the urgent necessity of finding some way and means to replace a large portion of the Colony's revenue which a paternal Government has decided to relinquish in order to help China in her efforts to suppress the opium habit among her millions and at the same time to satisfy an ignorant set who are always ready to see the "moat" in their neighbour's eye but blissfully disregard the beam in their own. The writer argues that, in taking any decided step, it is of prime importance that the burden should not be made to fall on any particular party but should be distributed equally on those concerned. "As Mr. Osborne pointed out yesterday," continues our contributor, "there are several establishments within a stone's throw of the Clock Tower which serve liquor under adjacent licences and make a pretence of serving meals with the drinks supplied in order to cover the justification of the reduced fee paid by them for their licences in contradistinction to the full licences held by hotels having public bars. The obvious unfairness of this method cannot fail to strike the ordinary man-in-the-street. The fact that there is no public bar on the premises of adjacent licensees is only an 'excuse' as far as the trend of public opinion can be gauged, there appears to be no real objection on the part of the consumers to contribute a mite towards the general revenue,

which is as it should be." It is time, however, that the local authorities have been roused to a sense of fair play so far as the hotel keepers are concerned. The existing system differentiates against certain licensees. The discussion next Friday among our local legislators will be awaited with lively anticipation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE revenue of the Registrar-General's department for last year was \$164,221, or 6.05% over the estimate.

THE expenditure of the Tung Wa hospital for last year is given as \$145,874, being an increase of \$74,078 over 1807.

AN area of 5,179 square feet of Crown land in Bridges Street, on nominal terms, has been granted to the Man Mo Temple authorities.

The number of marriages solemnized in Hongkong during last year was 158 as compared with 137 in 1907. Thirty-six marriages were contracted at the Registrar-General's Office.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday next, a minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department will be considered relative to the proposed abolition of an Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

AMENDMENT OF FORM OF GRANT.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* are printed certain amending conditions to the form of grant of the Hongkong Opium Farm. They relate to searches for illicit opium and were accepted by the Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current year. The amendment of conditions to be fulfilled by the grantee are as follows:—

After clause (5) insert the following:—
(5) (a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depute persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium.

After clause (6) insert the following:—
(6) (a) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police, name and address of the informer.

2. The badge, required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every excise officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing opium warrants, and such badge shall show the excise officer's office and number.

3. Not more than five excise officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such excise officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

BLACKHEAD'S HILL LIGHT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, that a group flashing red light with a white sector showing between S. 8° W. and S. 86° W. on a red brick tower on the summit of Blackhead's Hill (Chiu-sui-tai Point) has been exhibited since the 1st August. It shows a group of three flashes of one second duration, each flash with an interval of one second, followed by a period of five seconds darkness.

Since the same date a fixed red automatic light has been exhibited from the buoy marking the Cusi Rock, situated 4½ cables N. 75° E. from the above light.

NEW LAW COURTS.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING.

In his report for last year, the Director of Public Works has the following reference to the New Law Courts:—

The whole of the main cornice was completed, and about 200 feet of the base to the balustrade was bedded. The carved figures in the pediment on the west front were completed, and fixed and the statue of Justice was finished ready for hoisting into position. The granite facing of the walls of the second and third courts was completed; the east walls of the library was built to a height of 15 feet above second floor level and the walls of the rooms on the second floor (east front) were built to a height of 3 feet above floor level and the window sills were being fixed. The walls and piers of the upper part of the principal court were built to a height of 16 feet above second floor level and the internal walls generally were within about 4 feet of the same height.

The massive oak brackets to support the overhang of the roof were fixed on the east and south sides of the third court. The concrete of the first floor colonnade was completed with the exception of four bays, and all the concrete floors (except that of the balcony over the colonnade) on the second floor were laid. The dressed granite set in the work amounted to 26,863 c. ft. and about 1,500 c. ft. was dressed ready for setting. 105 granite balustrades were prepared making a total of 455 ready for fixing. The average number of masons employed daily was 142.

A contract for the joinery and fittings required to complete the work was let to Mr. Chan A Toeng on the 22nd February. A quantity of casements, etc., were made and the panning of the courts was in course of preparation.

1908. Estimates.....\$100,000.00
1909. Expenditure.....99,991.15
Total Estimates.....\$199,991.15
Expenditure to 31/12/08.....503,345.09

The "Fatshan" Affair.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

STRICTURES ON THE SELF GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We have received the following letter for publication:—

Canton, 13th August, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Sir,—As this case is again being commented upon in all the daily papers, I hope you will allow me a small space to give your valuable columns to briefly recapitulate the entire affair, as well as what had transpired at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and lastly what followed thereafter.

It will be remembered that, in November last, a Chinese passenger travelling on the steamer *Fatshan*, from Hongkong to Canton, died, it is alleged, as a result of having been violently kicked by a watchman or ticket collector, and Mr. Fox, British Consul-General, held an inquiry at the British Consulate in the presence of the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Moraes, Mr. Sit Wing Nin the Viceroy's Foreign Deputy, the Hon. Mr. Magistrate, the Manager of B. & S., owners of *s.s. Fatshan*, Dr. Davenport, who held a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, and others. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the British Consul-General said:—

"No definite charge has been framed against the watchman Noronha of having caused the death of that Chinese passenger; the Viceroy's letter simply states that a Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan* has been murdered by a foreigner, no further details are given. However, as I learned from other sources that the watchman Noronha was accused of having done this thing, and as he voluntarily came to this Consulate and offered himself for investigation into the truth of the allegations against him, I decided to hold the inquiry. As Noronha is a Portuguese subject he should be tried by his own Consul, but in consultation with my Portuguese colleague, Mr. Moraes, I decided that, in view of the fact that the alleged criminal offence had been committed on board a British steamer by a person on that steamer's articles, and in view of the popular excitement prevailing in regard to this case, it would be expedient that I should first hold a preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of that Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan*. This I have done in as public and thorough a manner as possible. A deputy from the Viceroy has been present at the hearing, taking notes and cross-examining the witness; the public, including members of the Chinese press, have been allowed to be present. I have come to the conclusion, after carefully considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, that there is not sufficient evidence to justify me in handing over the accused to his Consul on a charge of having caused the death of that passenger. Dr. Davenport's evidence, given in the clearest and most explicit manner, goes to show that the deceased died a natural death. Under these circumstances the accused, as far as this Court is concerned, is discharged."

Immediately thereafter the Chinese Press published hostile articles concerning the case insisting that another trial should be held, and the Viceroy lost no time in asking the British Consul to hold a new trial, which Mr. Fox, in refusing, said that only the Portuguese Consul could do it, if he finds it convenient and justifiable. A few days later Mr. Moraes received a formal despatch on the subject from the Viceroy to which he courteously replied that he would gladly accede to the Viceroy's request provided the conditions, as required by law, are strictly observed; that it is necessary to produce fresh evidence or reliable witnesses, that in the event of their accusation being proved false they shall be punished according to law, that the investigation shall be held in the presence of a Deputy appointed by the Viceroy, and no other official or public shall be permitted to witness this preliminary investigation according to "ready stipulations." This investigation must in no way be carried on in public according to the laws of all the civilized nations, unless at the said investigation a *prima facie* case is made out against the accused, who then will have to stand his trial in open Court. The Viceroy refused to accept these conditions, but insisted on a trial in the presence of the public. Mr. Fox, who conducted the inquiry, after impartially and fairly considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, including the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, who appeared to all intents and purposes to have been especially prepared for that particular occasion, acquitted the falsely accused watchman. The preceding Consul remarked at the said inquiry, in the presence of His Excellency's representative, that he was aware that the accused had already been prejudged by some of the local Chinese papers and that such a practice was decidedly unfair, and addressing the Chinese reporters, who were in the Court, the Consul said, "I have been shown a copy of the Chinese newspaper *Kung Shu* issued yesterday (previous) morning in which the deposition of the Chinese witnesses examined yesterday are printed almost word for word in an article entitled, 'The Murder of a Chinese passenger by a foreigner on the *Fatshan*.' This article, published before the inquiry, had taken place had the effect not only of prejudging public opinion against the accused, but of rendering the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution untrustworthy, and of little value. To publish the depositions of the witnesses while a judicial inquiry or trial is pending is entirely contrary to Western ideas, and it

will be my duty to bring the conduct of the said editor to the notice of the Viceroy with the request that he will take such steps as he may deem advisable to punish the editor of the paper for this unwarranted publication.

Unable to discover any pretext whereby they can reasonably interfere, having failed in all their previous attempts, this so-called self-government society now alleges that the Portuguese representative had offended them in a despatch addressed to the Viceroy. After holding several meetings the members of that self-styled body decided to address a communication to the Portuguese Consul demanding an explanation. To this the Consul could not justly do otherwise than ignore it *in toto*, as the high authorities at Peking have more than once, at the request of the Foreign Ministers, commanded the local Viceroy to have this Society, composed entirely of irresponsible men, suppressed without further delay. For their unlawful existence the Viceroy should be held personally responsible, as well as for the publication of the official despatch which is a privileged communication not for publication, that gave rise to the Society's unjustifiable action against the Consul. Are the local Government officials not sufficiently strong protectors of the inhabitants of South China? Are they not trustworthy and honest servants of the Imperial Government? Why then will His Excellency Chang, the ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwang, allow this so-called self-government society to usurp the legal rights from the Government officials? His Excellency cannot plead ignorance of the very grave injustice he had done to all his subordinates by allowing this self-styled society to interfere and dictate in official matters, knowing full well that the said society has not been and can never be legally recognised by its Imperial master—the Government of Peking.

Before concluding, allow me to commend the action of that generous firm, B. & S., who very liberally donated to the widow of the deceased passenger the handsome sum of \$5,000, transferring or removing the old skipper, promising better treatment "in future" to all Chinese passengers and dismissing the poor watchman (as reported) although he was found innocent at an inquiry held by a British Consul acting as an impartial Judge in a British Consular Court.

Thanking you for the valuable space.—
Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

HONGKONG WATER POLO

SHIELD COMPETITION.

SIXTH ROUND.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB vs. "BUFFS."

The last match in connection with the Sixth Round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition resulted in a win for the "Buffs" over the Lusitano Recreation Club. The latter were strongly fancied, but never played anything like their usual game, being slow and erratic at shooting whenever they came into possession of the ball, whilst the Military team were always alert and never missed any opportunities. Both teams had equal chances to score, the "Buffs" always taking advantage of it profitably, but their opponents, as already stated, were just the reverse.

The "Buffs" obtained the ball at the opening stage and after one unsuccessful try, they got clear from their opponents and soon scored the first goal. The Lusitanos now tried hard to equalise and looked dangerous when Alves swam up almost to the goal mouth, but his shot was too weak and wrongly placed. Private Cloke at this stage was playing well and tried a few stiff shots which were well stopped by Carvalho. The latter end of this half saw the Lusitanos pressing without any good result, the score then standing at—

Buffs 1 goal. Lusitanos 0.

An opening was taken full advantage of by Lopes at the replay who went right up the bath and tried his luck which only resulted in a corner throw, which, however, failed to materialise. A penalty was awarded Vincent for being fouled within the penalty area by Remedios, and although this player failed to score in his first try, he succeeded in his second, bringing his team's score to two. Soon after this Private Smith punched the ball into his opponents' net when in front of goal, thereby registering the third for the Buffs. The latter now encouraged by their success forced matters and kept the Lusitanos on the defence until the call of time. The final score standing at—

Buffs 3 goals. L. R. C. 0.

The teams lined up as follows:—

L.R.C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro (Capt.), C. A. Rodrigues, J. M. C. Lopes, R. A. Carvalho, C. M. S. Alves, F. L. da Raza and E. M. O. Remedios.
"Buffs"—Williams, Barraud, Burke, Cloke, Stiff, Smith and Vincor.

SEVENTH ROUND.

B.O.C. vs. 88th Co. R.G.A.
R.E. vs. 87th Co. R.G.A.
C.V.C. vs. L.R.C.
V.R.C. vs. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C.	6	6	0	12
C. Y. C.	6	5	1	10
Buffs	6	5	1	10
B. O. C.	5	3	2	6
L. R. C.	5	3	2	6
R. E.	5	1	4	2
83rd Co. R.G.A.	5	1	4	2
87th Co. R.G.A.	5	0	5	0
88th Co. R.G.A.	5	0	5	0

On Monday afternoon at 6 p.m. the B.O.C. will meet the Corinthian Yacht Club at a friendly game of Water Polo. A good match is expected.

According to the Registrar-General there is a considerable traffic in very small children brought to the Colony from Shanghai for sale. A number of such children were detained last year, sent to the Po Leung Kuek and finally adopted by respectable Chinese families.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Another decided fillip has been given to the Hongkong University scheme by the latest contribution of \$5,000 by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. This handsome gift is characteristic of the traditions of the princely house and should act as an incentive to other British firms to come forward with their subscriptions. There are several prominent European business-houses that have not yet stirred in the matter by way of pecuniary aid, but these will, doubtless, respond to the final call for funds prior to the closing of the subscription list at the end of the current year. There is a possibility that the £100,000 required for the endowment and equipment fund may be realised without a number of firms having subscribed, but this should not act as a deterrent to further subscriptions, which might in all likelihood result in extra Chairs being established. This important fact should not be lost sight of by those who have British prestige at heart.

DOES ONE EAT BEER?

Some scientific authority has been expatiating on the merits of beer as a nutritive article and claims, not without well-established argument, that when one drinks good beer, one also eats beer. This is indeed satisfactory news (hypochondriacs please note) and certainly ought to swell the coffers of the local hotels. Indeed, if this latest scientific truth had been apparent to the worthy trio made famous by Jerome K. Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat," it would have relieved those troubled souls of a great deal of heart-burning as to the exact nature of their diet compatible with the slender state of their health. Unfortunately, the innocent trio lived in a different age.

A FORTUNATE BAR.

Who says that our dignified Bar is dry and uninteresting? Cynics are wont to describe the proceedings at our Law Courts with the aid of such terms as "platitudes of the Bench," etc., but the presence of large blocks of ice in the Court-room in connection with a local litigation which has been going on now for some time struck the average observer as being distinctly coincident, not to say refreshing, at this time of year when all and sundry are sighing for a merciful zephyr to cool their burning brow. During the progress of the case, it was found expedient for the Judges to visit the factory which is responsible for the alleviation of thousands of parched throats and to this suggestion the bewigged exponents of legal intricacies gladly consented. This delightful deviation from the ordinary routine is diversion enough to make their less fortunate colleagues elsewhere engaged in the honourable profession turn green with envy. But then, a strenuous term of service in an enervating climate like that of Hongkong also has its disadvantages.

THE HONGKONGITE'S PLAIN.

Appropos of this, a remark or two concerning the average Hongkong newspaper reader may not be out of place. People at home are perfectly satisfied with only a few choice specimens of Plowdenism, if such a term may be permitted, in their daily paper and such entertaining accounts as a ramble to an ice factory are as rare as the dodo, but the Hongkong reader, whose power for grumbling so far as his daily paper is concerned seems to be highly developed, dearly loves as a rule to treat harmless persons who have done them no harm to a long-winded dissertation as to the exact lines on which the paper should be run. If the first daily in the world were to be published in the Colony, it is open to doubt whether a single Hongkongite would for one moment admit that it was in any way comparable to a production of Fleet Street. But, as Mrs. Malaprop says, comparisons are "odorous."

TYPHOON TOPICS.

Somehow or other, my ideas drift to the subject of typhoons. So far, the Colony has been spared its dreaded annual visitor which brings destruction in its wake, but whether the cycloic season will end as auspiciously as it has begun is another question. Old China hands tell me that a time there was when the Colony presented a clean sheet with regard to typhoons, but I fancy this was an exception which proved the rule. Dear me, the strain of my reflections will lead guileless folk to the conclusion that I am a confirmed pessimist and that I am trying to force the unwelcome visitor upon them. Nothing is further from the truth. But it might perhaps startle them to know that tourists have been complaining that the Director of the Observatory has been robbing them of an undoubted privilege, and many have been the walls of disappointment that have gone up. However, this is by the way, and the fact remains that old residents hold the opinion that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof and are thankful to Providence that thus far the undesirable visitor has preferred to exclude Hongkong from its itinerary. May the Colony's good fortune continue.

JUPITER FLOVIVUS.

Typhoon talk naturally leads to a discussion of the Colony's rainfall. Jupiter Flovius has been extremely attentive of late and during the past few days the torrential downpours have been responsible for the chagrin of many an enthusiastic bathing party. But the plethora of rain-laden clouds has had this advantage—it has helped to cool the sultry atmosphere and for this only one should forgive the officious Clerk of the Weather. The violent thunderstorms that have accompanied the heavy downpours have not been particularly conducive of composure on the part of nervous people, who are strongly of opinion that the thunder-storm is a greater evil than the rain itself. Really, some people are never satisfied.

CASUAL CRITIC.

A San Francisco despatch of August 9 says:—The protected cruisers *Danvers*, *Clarendon*, *Chilwaukee* and *Galveston* will be withdrawn from the Asiatic Station and ordered into dry-dock for extensive repairs. The withdrawal of these cruisers will be made successively in the order named one being taken from Asiatic waters at a time.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

HONGKONG BANK'S CONTRIBUTION.

We are authoritatively advised by Sir Paul Chater that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. has contributed \$50,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th August.

The Canton authorities have been in receipt of a telegram from the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, informing them that His Excellency has fixed the 15th day of the 7th moon (the 30th instant) on which to assume charge of the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang provinces. The new Viceroy has left Shanghai for Shanghai, where he will remain for a fortnight or so. H.E. Yuan is expected to arrive at Canton about the 27th or 28th instant. On receipt of a further telegram from Shanghai, the Canton officials will send a deputy to Hongkong to meet H.E. Yuan.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Yesterday morning two houses in Lo Tik Hong Street in the western suburb suddenly collapsed. Fortunately, no casualties occurred as a result of the accident.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It is now ascertained that as a result of the fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th instant, as reported yesterday, twelve persons have sustained injuries, one being in a very serious condition.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SHIU MING.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on the 8th instant a shock of earthquake was felt in Shiu Ming. The shock was a violent one and several houses in the affected locality suffered damages to their roofs and side walls.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

Telegrams have been dispatched nearly every day to the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, by Cantonese residing in various places, requesting him to exert himself to maintain the protest against the Portuguese in connection with the Macao delimitation question and to recover the territories that have been encroached upon by Portugal. Yesterday, H. E. Ko received two telegrams, one from the Chinese residing in Yokohama and the other from Wuhu. A letter was also received from the Chinese in Annam.

SHUFFLING OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the 11th instant, Taotai Chan Hong Tsang took over the seal of office from Wei Ching Tung, as Acting Provincial Judge of Kwangtung. On the same day Taotai How Kwok Kwan also took over the seal of office as Acting Taotai for the Development of Native Industries in Canton.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chun left Canton on the 11th instant for the West River for the purpose of inspecting the waterways and to effect necessary reforms in the river patrol service.

PROPOSED RAIL STATION.

A site has been selected at Wong Shu, close to the Canton-Hankow Railway station at that place for the erection of a station for the collection of Likin dues on goods carried by the railway.

13th August.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor of China (Kuang Hsu), an order was issued that there is to be no cattle-slaughter in this city and the occasion is also to be observed as a fast-day. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Emperor, the local officials and gentry assembled at the Imperial Temple to perform ceremonial rites before the Imperial ancestral tablet; a large number of people attended the solemn service. All eating-houses, restaurants, &c., were closed for business. Wedding ceremonies have also been forbidden to be performed on the occasion.

OFFICIAL'S RETURN.

Taotai So Yui-chiu, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Canton Viceroy, who proceeded to Hongkong a few days ago, returned to Canton yesterday.

HARBOR FATALITY.

On the 10th instant, a sampan, carrying nine passengers and a cargo of several piculs of mulberry leaves on board, was capsized owing to her excessive cargo at Tai Ping Sha, Nam-hoi district. As a result of the accident six passengers were drowned.

FATHER ATTACKED BY SON.

On the evening of the 11th instant, in Tsang Hong Street, in the Western suburb, a young man named Kwan Ah On attacked his father with a chopper, inflicting a nasty wound on the head, extending about 7 inches from the ear down to the chin. The unfortunate victim is now lying in a precarious condition. The young man has been arrested and handed to the police officials to be dealt with.

A PEKING RUMOUR.

A private telegram was received from Peking by a certain official here to the effect that a rumour is current in the capital that H.E. Chang Jen Chun has probably been given an appointment on the Grand Council and that the Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsun, will be made Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces. This will therefore necessitate H.E. Wu Seung Lun's appointment to the Acting Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang in place of H.E. Yuan.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1892.

LICENCES to shoot and take game during the year 1909, are for sale at the Police Station, under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on first day of September, 1909. Applicants for such licences, the fee for which is \$10, are requested to give to the Police their addresses, and write their names legibly.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PEOPLE UNPREPARED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has formed the opinion that the people in Chihli are rather backward in their preparation for the adoption of Constitutional Government.

Upon his return to Peking he pointed out to the Grand Council that, after Tuan Fang has taken over duties as Viceroy of Chihli steps should be taken to teach the people an appreciation of Constitutional Government.

NAVAL OFFICIALS.
THE REGENT'S OPINION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 12th August.

The Prince Regent has expressed an opinion that both Admiral Sah and Sun Pui-lap lack experience in naval matters and that they depend on Wang Ta Hsieh to assist them.

THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

The situation in the Three Eastern Provinces is very critical. The Grand Councillors have met in conference without reaching a solution of the problem confronting them.

SICK LEAVE.**GRAND COUNCILLORS' APPLICATIONS.**

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Both Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum have applied for sick leave.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.
CHOW CHI-TSAI IN CHARGE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

The Central Government has appointed Chow Chi-tai to look after affairs connected with the despatch of students to America.

CHANG CHI-TUNG.

AGAIN INDISPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has again obtained leave of absence.

His Excellency's condition is rather serious. For some days he has not attended the sittings of the Grand Council.

FENGTIEN GOVERNORSHIP.

ABOLITION SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne to the effect that it would be a good plan to abolish the Governorship of Fengtien.

PRINCE CHING.

EAGER TO RETIRE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 13th August.

Prince Ching is eager to retire owing to the difficulties he encounters in teaching a settlement with Japan concerning pending questions, and because he is not vested with powers in the same way as heretofore.

CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

COMMITTEE'S EXCELLENT WORK.

In the report of the Registrar-General just issued, will be found the following reference to the Chinese public dispensaries:

The three Dispensaries in Victoria (the Eastern, Central and Western), were early in the year put under the control of the Tung Wah Hospital, on the understanding that the hospital should be guided by the advice of the Public Dispensaries Committee, a body appointed for this object. The hospital withdrew from this arrangement towards the end of the year, and the Dispensary Committee is now in control. It is composed of the Registrar-General as chairman, the Chinese Members of Council and of the Sanitary Board, the three chairmen of the annual committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and a number of the other leading Chinese. The accounts of the Victoria Dispensaries are kept by the Registrar-General, who is also charged with the collection of subscriptions.

The three Dispensaries on the Kowloon side (Yau-mat, Hung-hom and Kowloon City), are more independent. They collect their own subscriptions, banking the money with the Registrar-General, and keep their own accounts. They have separate committees, on which the Chinese Members of Council have seats.

The work of the Dispensaries is of a dual nature. On its educational side it is performed mainly by the committees with the assistance of a large number of "street committee men" (kai-fong chik-let) who are men of importance in their own streets, and able to bring a good influence to bear on their neighbours. The purely medical and surgical work is done by the doctors with their staffs of clerks and stretcher coolies.

The work of the committee and street committee men in connection with the discouragement of "dumping" has been fully reported on in a separate report.

In other propaganda work the committee have been equally public spirited, especially in disseminating literature bearing on the connection between rats and plague. They have also distributed for the Sanitary Department some thousands of traps and have brought about a weekly death rate of rats of over 1,000 at no cost to the ratepayer. They also made wholesale poisoning of rats possible by assuring the co-operation of the mass of the population. It is no small advantage to have the natural spokesmen of the people as advocates of hygienic measures, and on the side of sanitation.

It may be added that the applications for Government midwives through the Dispensaries represent only a fraction of the cases undertaken by the midwives. The total number of new cases treated in the six Dispensaries is 24,353, an increase of over 30 per cent. as compared with last year.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

STRAITS GOVERNMENT TO WORK THREE LOCAL FARMS.

SINGAPORE, JOHORE AND MALACCA.

The Government are taking over the manufacture and sale of opium for Johore as well as for Singapore and Malacca, from January 1 next, the farmers remaining in control at Penang for the present. Mr. F. M. Baddeley, formerly acting official assignee, who is now at home on leave, but who returns next month, will be in charge, and Mr. J. R. Brooke, Government analyst at Penang, has been nominated to assist him, but the appointment has yet to be confirmed. The old Tan Tock Seng Hospital site has been discussed as a suitable place for the government factory, but no decision has yet been reached.

There are several uses to which that site might advantageously be applied, those high in favour being of opinion that they would be suitable for houses of detention, while another view is that they might be turned into a great immigration depot, where newly arrived immigrants should be segregated under closer Government supervision than at present. The Government owns the factory at present in use and may decide to continue the use of those buildings.—Straits Times.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5.30 on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 19th inst.

JOINED.

Mr. J. D. Bush joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,092 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. A. Adams joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corps No. 1,093 and posted to the Infantry Company.

TRANSFER.

Gunter A. Hurlow is transferred from No. 2 Company to the Infantry Company with effect from this date.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Gregory Apar) 15th inst.
French (Australien) 18th inst.
English (Devanka) 18th inst., 7 a.m.
Indian (Footsag) 19th inst.
German (Prins Waldemar) 20th inst.
Indian (Lalrang) 26th inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 1st prox.

The s.s. *Rubi* left Manila on 13th inst., afternoon, and is due here on 16th inst., at daylight.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Awa Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 15th inst., and is expected here on 16th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kanagawa Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 15th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Devanka* left Singapore for this port on 15th inst., at 6 p.m., with the outward English Mails and is due here on 18th inst., at 7 a.m.

MAP OF HONGKONG.

NEW SURVEYS.

Many surveys of considerable extent were undertaken last year for the purpose of defining the boundaries of lots or preparing sale or lease plans. The most extensive works of this nature were the surveys of 35 Squatter Villages which took more than one surveyor's time for the whole year, the completion of the survey of Deep Bay, which occupied a surveyor over three months, and a survey of the whole of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's property at Quarry Bay, which, taking the combined time of two surveyors, occupied over six months' time of one surveyor. In addition to these, a certain amount of triangulation work to form the foundation of a trigonometrical survey of Hongkong and Kowloon was carried out, and extensive surveys were made of the south-eastern portion of Kowloon Peninsula in connection with railway work and of several blocks of land held by the Military Authorities for the purpose of determining boundaries and areas. A survey was also prepared of the Naval properties in the vicinity of Macdonnell Road, (re-named Canton Road), Kowloon, for the issue of leases.

Seeing that such extensive surveys have had to be undertaken, it was decided that in future uniform scales of 50 feet to an inch (1/500) and 20 feet to an inch (1/250) should be adopted for the maps of the whole Colony thus getting rid of difficulties hitherto experienced owing to the variety of scales in use. The whole of Hongkong, Kowloon Peninsula and New Kowloon has been divided into Ordnance Sheets and the survey of Kowloon is being pushed on with a view of replacing the existing map which is on the (1/2500) scale.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

We have received from Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. agents, Electric Traction Co. of Hongkong, Ltd., the accompanying Balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account of the Electric Traction Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.,—

To Capital—£ s. d. £ s. d.

Authorized and issued—325,000 shares of £1 each issued as fully paid up per last account—325,000 0 0

Five per cent. mortgage debentures charged upon the undertaking and all property of the company—195,000 0 0

Creditors—

London—1,388 10 6

Hongkong—1,239 1 9

Reserve for depreciation and renewals—16,000 0 0

Balance of profit and loss account—286 11 1

By Tramway undertaking, including land and outlay on construction and equipment—As per account, 31st December, 1907, 520,178 12 11 add expenditure since—352 5 2

Cash at Bankers and in hand—605 7 11

Hongkong—635 6 2

Loan against security—1,240 14 1

Debtors and payments in advance—10,000 0 0

London—31 5 3

Hongkong—531 10 6

Stock of stores, tickets and coal in Hongkong, as per inventory signed by general manager and agents—6,198 3 3

By Goods in transit from London to Hongkong—381 12 2

£538,914 3 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr. £ s. d. £ s. d.

To Power expenses (Abstract A) 3,319 9 5

To Traffic expenses (" B) 5,249 19 7

To Maintenance and repairs (" C) 5,510 5 6

To General expenses (" D) 9,984 9 2

Total working expenses—23,764 3 8

To Reserve for depreciation and renewals—4,000 0 0

To Balance carried down—9,506 1 9

£37,270 5 5

By Balance brought down—9,506 1 9

Balance as per balance sheet 31st December, 1907—530 9 4

£10,036 11 1

The rate of Exchange is taken at 1s. 9d. 1/2 per dollar.

E. C. MORRIS, ROBERT MILLER, } Directors.

Today's Advertisements.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "AYMERIO."

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [10]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [593]

NEW POST OFFICE.

CONSTRUCTION WORK LAST YEAR.

Writing with reference to the new Post Office building in 1908, the Director of Public Works states:—

All the walls except those of the verandahs were built to the level of the third floor. In the case of the verandah walls, all the granite arches on the second floor were turned and about half the cornice at the level of the third floor was set. The joists for the third floor and most of the door and window frames above this level were also laid, except those of the verandahs, main staircase landing and north-west lavatory.

The dressed granite set in the work amounted to 10,059 c. ft., in addition to which 5,894 c. ft. of rough granite were set. 920 granolithic balusters were moulded bringing the number up to 2,720. The average number of masons employed daily was 91.

A large proportion of the joiner work is ready for fixing.

1908. Estimates—\$140,000.00

1908. Expenditure—136,577.93

Total Estimates—930,000.00

Expenditure to 31/12/08—520,296.41

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st August.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

1908. 1909.

Tytam—0' 1" below 21' 4" below

Tytam Byewash—0' 1" below 24' 5" below

Tytam Intermediate—0' 1" below 24' 5" below

Pokfulam—0' 1" below 0' 3" below

Wong-nai-chung—0' 1" below 4' 4" below

Wong-nai-chung—0' 1" below 4' 4" below

STORAGE GALLONS.

1908. 1909.

Tytam—385,520,000 221,640,000

Tytam Byewash—21,497,000 898,000

Tytam Intermediate 190,389,000 188,456,000

Pokfulam—66,180,000 65,460,000

Wong-nai-chung 30,398,000 24,873,000

Total—700,984,000 501,327,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of July.

1908. 1909.

Consumption—148,577,000 123,698,000 gallons

Estimated population—207,000 208,800

Consumption per head per day—23.1 19.1 gallons

Constant supply in all districts during July 1908.

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during July, 1909.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

1908. 1909.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir—23' 0" below 23' 5" below

Reservoir—overflow overflow

Water level reduced for construction purposes.

STORAGE GALLONS.

1908. 1909.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir—156,200,000 155,100,000 gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of July—

1908. 1909.

Consumption—21,520,000 24,950,000 gallons

Estimated population—83,700 88,500

Consumption per head per day—8.2 9.0 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

P. N. H. JONES, Water Authority.

Today's Advertisements.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 501.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Amendment of Form of Grant.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909, calling for Tenders for the Hongkong Opium Farm the following amendments are made in the "CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY THE GRANTEE" and the "FORM OF GRANT."

Amendment of Conditions to be fulfilled by the Grantee.

After clause (5) insert the following:—

(5)—(a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depute persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium.

After clause (6) insert the following:—

(6)—(a) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the Grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police the name and address of the informer.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every Excise Officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing Opium Warrants, and such badge shall show the Excise Officer's office and number.

3. Not more than five Excise Officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such Excise Officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise Officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

Amendment of Grant.

The following clause shall be inserted after clause 7, and clause 8 shall be re-numbered 9:—

8. That the Grantee will observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever a house or floor of a house wholly in the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the Grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police the name and address of the informer.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every Excise Officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing Opium Warrants, and such badge shall show the Excise Officer's office and number.

3. Not more than five Excise Officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such Excise Officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise Officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

N.B.—The above rules as to searches for illicit opium were accepted by the present Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current Farm.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

13th August, 1909. [594]

CHINESE INTERPRETER required at the Magistrate's Court, Sandakan, British North Borneo. Qualifications are a knowledge of the Hokien, Tiochiew, Hakka, and Cantonese dialects—a knowledge of the reading and writing of the Chinese Characters is desirable. English essential.

Salary—\$50 per month Singapore Currency, with an allowance of \$10 per month in lieu of quarters.

Applications to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO GOVT. Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [583]

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[671]

PASTEURIZED AMSTEL PILSENER BEER.

SPECIALLY MOST

PASTEURIZED PALATABLE,

FOR USE IN REFRESHING

TROPICAL AND

COUNTRIES. WHOLESOME.

Sole Agents: H. PRICE & CO., LD., WINE, SPIRIT AND CIGAR MERCHANTS, 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1909. [194]

Intimations.

THE

DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

Choice Australian

RABBITS

75 cents each

HARES

\$1.50 each.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [380]

PILSENER

"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND

REFRESHING

SUMMER

BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

11/11/1964

HONGKONG WATERWORKS.

TYTAM TUK SCHEME.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chabman, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, writes in his annual report for 1900 as follows:—

These works, which have now been fully completed, form part of the scheme for the full development of the Tytam Valley Supply. They comprise the following:—

(i.) A Storage Reservoir in the lower portion of the Tytam Valley, the permanent overflow level being 200 feet above Ordnance Datum.

(ii.) A pumping station on the west shore of Tytam Bay.

(iii.) A road from the Shaukiwan-Stanley Dam to near the Tytam Byewash Dam.

(iv.) Access roads to the Pumping Station and to the gauge-bank at the inlet to the Tytam tunnel and a path from the old Stanley Dam round the shore of Tytam Bay to the pumping station.

(v.) A rising main from the pumping station to the inlet to the Tytam tunnel.

(vi.) A suction main from the storage reservoir to the pumping station.

The following is a description of the work:—

(i.) STORAGE RESERVOIR.

This reservoir has a capacity of 196 million gallons at permanent overflow level, which is 200 feet above Ordnance Datum, and by inserting board 2' 6" high in the overflow, its capacity can be increased to 213 million gallons. Its catchment area is 470 acres but the water from a portion of it, 210 acres, in extent, is intercepted by the Tytam West Catchwater. As the catchwater is inadequate, however, to convey all the water flowing from this area during heavy rainstorms, the reservoir derives some benefit from it, besides intercepting the subsoil water. The dam is constructed of cement concrete faced with rock-faced granite ashlar on the upstream face and partly with rubble and partly with dressed ashlar on the downstream face and is provided with an overflow 100 feet long about the centre of its length. The cement concrete, with the exception of the backing of the upstream ashlar face, tapering from 10 feet thick at the base of the dam to 5 feet thick at the crest, which is in the proportion of 4 to 1, is mixed in the proportion of 6 to 1 and contains displacers. The height of the dam above the original stream bed is 90 feet and, from the lowest foundation level to the crest, 110 feet. A valve well, containing four 10-inch draw-offs, connected with a 12-inch stand pipe, which is in direct communication with the 18-inch suction main to the pumping station, is constructed in the dam and is surmounted with a valve-house. A Venturi meter (with recorder in the valve-house) registers the amount of water passing down to the pumps. The contents of the dam are:—

Cement Concrete 24,520 Cubic Yards.

Ashlar Masonry 47,755 Feet.

Rubble Masonry 451 Yards.

(ii.) PUMPING STATION.

The pumping station has been erected on a site well below the proposed low level reservoir and excavated out of the hillside, the material so obtained being utilized to form a reclamation where junks can come alongside and discharge coal. The buildings are substantial structures and comprise a commodious engine house, boiler house, workshop and store. Quarters for a European overseer have been constructed on a site 100 feet above the station overlooking Tytam Bay, whilst those for the Chinese staff of engine drivers and stokers are situated close to the station. The main flue from the boiler house is carried up the hillside and terminates in a short shaft 61 feet in height, the total vertical height from the fire-grate to the top of the shaft being 135 feet.

Two sets of pumping engines and two boilers, supplied by Messrs. Tanqueray, Birmingham, have been installed. Each set is capable of raising 14 million gallons a day to the gauge basin at the inlet to the Tytam tunnel, 400 feet above Ordnance Datum; the engines have been so designed as to work alternatively from the proposed low-level reservoir or with a negative suction lift of from 100 to 200 feet when pumping water from the intermediate reservoir. The engines are triple-expansion, condensing and run at 244 revolutions per minute with a steam pressure of 135 lb per square inch. The pumps, three in number, have 12-inch diameter rams and 30-inch stroke and are placed immediately under each cylinder, being driven direct from the piston rod cross-head by side rods straddling the crank shaft. The boilers, two in number, are of the Lancashire type and are fitted with super-heaters in the smoke chamber. An engine, supplied with steam from the main boilers, and a direct-driven dynamo of ample capacity have been installed for lighting the station. An overhead 5-ton travelling crane, capable of lifting any portion of the engines, spans the engine room.

(iii.) ROAD.

The road, whilst taking the rising main already laid and containing provision for a duplicate main to be laid later, also supercedes the road which will be submerged when the low-level reservoir is constructed. It is 14 miles in length and has a width of 20 feet for 12 miles, where it has only to accommodate the traffic. The road has a continuous rising gradient, varying from 1 in 240 to 1 in 8, and is free from sharp bends so as to avoid excessive friction in the main when pumping is in progress. There are four large bridges, (one with 3 spans of 50 feet, one with 3 spans of 20 and one of 30 feet, one with 6 spans of 20 feet and one with 2 spans of 20 and one of 30 feet), three cuttings over 60 feet deep and numerous massive retaining walls.

The bridges have a clear width of 13 feet between parapet walls. The piers, abutments and arches are constructed of cement concrete, faced throughout with granite. The spandrels and haunches are filled in with lime concrete. Wherever the road is on embankment, masonry piers have been carried up from the solid ground to support the mains.

ACCESS ROADS.

(v.) These have been constructed to take the rising and suction mains. They are of an aggregate length of 1.33 miles and have widths of 6 and 11 feet.

RISING MAIN.

(v.) The rising main is 3,406 yards in length and consists of cast iron pipes 18 inches in diameter, 1 inch thick and 12 feet in length. The weight of each pipe is 49 cwt., the pipes being of uniform section through the whole length of the main so that no confusion should arise in laying them. Three sets of reflux, sluice, air and by-pass valves and five wa houts have been fixed at intervals in the rising main.

The rising main is laid in a trench 3 feet 6 inches deep, the joints being run with lead, 24 inches deep, after the insertion of a strand of yarn.

(vi.) SUCTION MAIN.

The suction main is 2,416 yards in length, the pipes being the same as those used for the rising main. Two sets of sluice and air valves and two wa houts have been provided on the suction main. The suction main is laid in a trench 2 feet 3 inches deep, the joints being run with lead, 12 inches deep, after the insertion of a strand of yarn.

The cost of the works was as follows:—

(i.) Storage reservoir \$383,435.14

(ii.) Pumping station \$86,405.55

(iii.) Road \$154,507.57

(iv.) Access Roads \$135,694.97

(v.) Suction Main \$24,815.75

Miscellaneous Charges \$896,730.64

The foregoing is exclusive of a sum of \$842,054.44 spent on the temporary pumping plant which was brought into operation on the 1st November, 1903, and dismantled in May, 1907, and on preliminary works, surveys, borings, well-sinking, &c., principally at the site of the proposed low-level dam.

1908. Estimates \$ 15,000.00

1908. Expenditure 13,692.81

Total Estimates 802,000.00

Expenditure to 31/12/08 1,038,165.08

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

Do. demand 1/16 1/16

Do. 4 months' sight 1/16 1/16

France—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

America—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

India T.T. 1/16 1/16

Do. demand 1/16 1/16

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Spco 1/16 1/16

Japan—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

Java—Bank T.T. 1/16 1/16

4 months' sight L/C 1/16 1/16

6 months' sight L/C 1/16 1/16

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 43 1/2

4 months' sight do 43 1/2

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/16 1/16

4 months' sight France 2 1/2

6 months' sight 2 1/2

4 months' sight Germany 1 1/2

Bar Silver 23 9/10

Bank of England rate 24 1/4

Sofeteiro 11.45

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Lighting, Br. s.s., 3,315, A. E. Gentler, 13th Aug., Calcutta via Penang and Singapore.

8th Aug., Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.

Kwong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,426, W. P. Baker, 13th Aug., Shanghai and Swatow 12th Aug.

Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,701, C. Andersen, 14th Aug., Gen.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 780, A. Cornelissen, 14th Aug., Hongkong via Hainan 10th Aug.

Cattle and Gen.—A. R. M.

Victoria, Swed. s.s., 980, Thos. Eckert, 14th Aug., Hainan 13th Aug., Rice, Gen. and Cattle.—Wallem & Co.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Jensen, 14th Aug., Tourane 8th Aug., and Hainan 13th Aug.—J. & Co.

Paotung, Br. s.s., 1,027, D. M. Scott, 14th Aug., Canton 13th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Lipau, Br. s.s., 1,352, C. C. Williams, 14th Aug., Canton 13th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. Baddeley, 14th Aug., Canton 13th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Departures

Aug. 14.

Zafra, for Manila.

Pelam, for Shanghai.

Mandal, for Fokow.

Saxia, for Cheribon.

Maichu, for Bangkok.

Maori King, for Singapore.

Hailoli, for Canton.

Kwong Sang, for Canton.

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.

Per Kwong Sang, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Almeida, and 33 Chinese.

er Hongkong, from Haiphong, &c.—Capt. Hens and Mr. Bodocker.

Per Lightning, from Calcutta, &c.—Messrs. Cobb, Kendale, Lothian, and 717 Chinese.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMERS.

Antilochus, Br. s.s., 5,795, G. D. Keag, 10th Aug., Tacoma via Japan 15th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Asia, Br. s.s., 2,450, Harry Gaukruger, 6th Aug., San Francisco 10th July, Honolulu 17th, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 30th, Nagasaki 1st Aug., and Shanghai 4th; Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Atlantis, Am. s.s., 960, P. Endera, 12th Aug., Hainan, P.I. 7th Aug., Sugar.—Bass & Co.

Aymer, Br. s.s., 2,789, Jas. Boyd, 13th Aug., Fuzhou via Japan and Manila 16th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co. Ltd.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, E. Sambill, 7th Aug., Sandakan and Aug. Timber and Gen.—N. & Co.

Changchow, Br. s.s., 1,202, A. Partridge, 6th Aug., Wakamatsu 10th July, Coal.—B. & S.

Chowfa, Ger. s.s., 1,055, F. Schmeier, 11th Aug., Bangkok and Swatow 10th Aug., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. E. Sauer, 6th Aug., Canton 5th Aug., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s., 950, H. Morayama, 12th Aug., Swatow 11th Aug., Gen.—O. S. S. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,502, J. Jenkins, 6th Aug., Saigon 25th Aug., Gen.—Mao Fat & Co.

Don Hermanos, Am. s.s., 540, M. Morales, 6th Aug., Manila 3rd Aug., Ballast.—Jorge & Co.

Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,228, Vincent, 2nd Aug., Cebu and Iloilo 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Halmun, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 12th Aug., Swatow 11th Aug., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haubau, Am. s.s., 1,105, D. F. Avano, 9th Aug., from Iloilo, Sugar.—Captain.

Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 2,967, J. W. Martin, 6th Aug., Chin-wang-tao 1st Aug., Ballast.—G. L. & Co.

Isobe Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,850, Hyashi, 5th Aug., Mororan 25th July, Coal.—M. H. K.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,301, M. Hagino, 6th Aug., Saigon via Shanghai 3rd Aug., Coal and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Liamore, Br. s.s., 1,277, B. Morrison, 12th Aug., Barry 26th June, Coal.—D. & Co. Ltd.

Magallanes, Am. s.s., 1,375, A. Iresbach, 7th Aug., Manila 3rd Aug., Ballast.—Order.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,245, Shimidzu, 10th Aug., Miki 4th Aug., Coal.—M. B. K.

Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s., 2,067, F. Reimers, 13th Aug., Bangkok and Swatow 12th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

Selja, Nor. s.s., 2,789, O. Gil, 31st July, Portland, Cr. 3rd July, Gen.—A. S. S. Co.

Shing Shui, Chi. s.s., 809, Marcessen, 12th Aug., Khabu 10th Aug., Coal.—Order.

Sorsogon, Am. s.s., 812, J. Magarte, 3rd Aug., Iloilo 29th July, Sugar.—Jorge & Co.

Spezia, Ger. s.s., 2,743, Gristenrath, 13th Aug., Hamburg 2nd June, and Manila 10th Aug., Gen.—H. A. L.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 13th Aug., Manila 13th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, G. Edwards, 8th Aug., Manila 5th Aug., Ballast.—Wo Fat Sing.

Tijlajap, Dut. s.s., 2,475, P. J. von Emmerick, 6th Aug., Macassar 31st July, Sugar and Gen.—C. L. & Co.

Welsh Prince, Br. s.s., 1,118, A. B. W. Sheppard, 13th Aug., from Keelung, Gen.—A. K. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, J. E. Jeffrey, 1st Aug., New York 9th April, Kerosine.—C. Q. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels From Agents Date

Palma, Singapore P. & O. Co. Aug. 15

Gregory Aca, Kobe D. S. & Co. Aug. 15

Glenstrae, Singapore M. G. & Co. Aug. 15

Chinhu, Shanghai B. & S. Aug. 15

Changsha, Manila B. S. Aug. 16

Awa Maru, Shanghai N. Y. K. Aug. 16

Seattle Maru, Moji O. S. K. Aug. 16

Rubio, Manila S. W. & Co. Aug. 16

Australia, Singapore M. M. Aug. 17

Slavonia, Fookhow H. A. L. Aug. 17

Devanha, Singapore P. & O. Co. Aug. 18

C. Ferd Lae, Singapore N. Y. K. Aug. 18

Kanagawa M., Singapore A. L. K. Aug. 19

Fooksang, Calcutta J. M. & Co. Aug. 19

P. Waldemar, Sydney W. & Co. Aug. 20

Mopolia, Japan P. M. Co. Aug. 21

Takesaki Maru, Bombay N. Y. K. Aug. 24

Laisang, Calcutta J. M. & Co. Aug. 26

Emp. of China, Vancouver C. P. R. Co. Sept. 1

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Forwards, at Kowloon Dock.

Butuan, " "

Suisang, " "

Chunyang, " "

Persia, " "

Telemachus, " "

Don Hermanos, " "

Sorsogon, " "

Magallanes, " "

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Foochow, at Quarry Bay Docks.

Ships Passed The Canal.

16th July—Oldenburg, Saitama, 20th July—Andres Rickmar, Surabaya, Benarua, Antenor, Bulow, Canton, Sydney, Calcutta, Poonia, 24th July—Malina, Australia, Hainan, Dardanus, Palma, Cathay, Rongawaya, Maru, 27th July—Sado Maru, Indrag, Senagamba, P. R. Luitpold, Schuykhill, 30th July—Hirano Maru, Nambu, Machao, Miyasaki, Maru, Socotra, Nile, Tourane, 3rd August—Astyanax, Austria, Bellerophon, Benarua, Dindighira, Menelaus, Atholl, Glamorgan, Flota, 6th August—Darling, Coniston, Polynesian, Hakata Maru, Tydus, 10th August—Yorch, Glenroy, Bingo, Maru, Scandia, Nicomedes, Palkon.

Arrivals at Home—16th July—Glenlogan, 10th July—Somali, 20th July—Lutero, Sila, (Gen.) China, (Ass.) Moyana, Oopach, Wakana Maru, 22nd July—Thema, Briga, via, 26th July—Palerna, 27th July—Sydney, Indragama, Oldenburg, 30th July—Antenor, 3rd August—Dardanus, Prima Regent, Luitpold, Sado Maru, Canton, Suisang, Poonia, 6th August—Hirano Maru, Tourane, Glenloch, 10th August—Javellyde, Bellerophon, Senagamba, Sado Maru, Skimosia.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 14th to 20th, 1900.

HIGH WATER.

LOW WATER.

Aug. 13 1900.

Aug. 14 1900.

Aug. 15 1900.

Aug. 16 1900.

Aug. 17 1900.

Aug. 18 1900.

Aug. 19 1900.

Aug. 20 1900.

Barometer, 29.80

Temperature, 84

Humidity, 85

Relat. Hum. 85

Wind, 85

Clouds, 85

Sea, 85

Light, 85

Moons, 85

Stars, 85

Planets, 85

Comets, 85

Ships, 85

Trains, 85

Boats, 85

Planes, 85

Automobiles, 85

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,000,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$20.024 }	4 1/2 %	{ \$1,330 sa. & a. London £95.5/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$10,323	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$128,757 \$118,990 \$118,990 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£8	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 307,747 Tls. 118,377 }	Tls. 160,912	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sa. & b.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$8,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$2,464,921	{ Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 }	5 1/2 %	\$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$175,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$64,638 \$59,637 }	\$5,085	\$1 for 1906	7 %	\$55
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$21,170	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$31 sa. ex div.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 }		\$60 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	\$61,817	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909 }	4 1/2 %	77 1/2 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	\$3,121	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909 }	3 1/2 %	\$26 sa. and b. \$15 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }				
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }				
SUGAR.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$138 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	Dr. \$135,895	\$3 for 1897		\$5 buyers
Perak Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 109,848 Tls. 105,249 Tls. 68,609 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.3.08		Tls. 295 sellers
MINE.								
Chinese Engine and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09 }	7 %	Tls. 184 sales
Rain Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 8 cents		\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06		\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$50,102	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907		\$60 sales
Hongkong and Wharves Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$189,078	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$62 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 109,848 Tls. 105,249 Tls. 68,609 }	Tls. 6,116	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.3.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 791 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,817 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 32,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 146 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sales
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue		\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$895	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908		\$74 ex n.d. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$26,475	Interim of 3 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$44 b. new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$26,475	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$102 ex div. b.
Humphreys & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$5,486	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 %	\$92 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$278			\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 157,845 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44 ex div.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.12.08	4 1/2 %	Tls. 134 buyers
Hon. Kong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$8 sellers
Institutional Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)		Tls. 90 sellers
Lao-ka-mu-mu Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 31,172 Tls. 31,172 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 4,820	Tls. 4 for 1908		Tls. 108 buyers
Key Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 31,172 Tls. 31,172 Tls. 31,172 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906		Tls. 410 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$468	1/100 per share for 1907-1907	10 %	\$9 ex div.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$4,000	\$1.20 or 1908	8 %	\$134 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$61,138	50 cents for year ending 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$6.60
Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$5,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$3.65 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	145,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$1,000	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$3,750	Final of 50 cents making 50 cents for 1908	10 %	\$2.70 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$5,000	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$201 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$9 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$8,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 68,311 }	Tls. 116,682	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,012 sales
Maatshappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwen in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 68,311 Tls. 68,311 Tls. 68,311 }	Tls. 116,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14 sales
Park Tramway Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$2,404	None	3 %	\$81 buyers
Park Tramway Company (new)	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$2,404			
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }				
Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 146 sales
South China Marine Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	Dr. \$56,602	None	8 %	\$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	5 %	\$54 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$11 sales
United Assurance (Oriental) Agency, Limited	10,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$35,000	60 cents on 5,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	2,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908		\$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	1,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	\$3.95	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 }		
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,100	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908		\$26.15
Do. (partly paid)	103,400	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	\$7.4			\$50 sales
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09		\$1.15
Castfield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	None		\$2.12
Do. (contributory)	24,100	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	None		\$2.12
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181,464	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	£87.84	None		\$2.12
Do. (contributory)	181,464	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	None		\$2.12
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	181,464	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	3 % for year ending 30.6.08		\$2.12
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	900,000	2/-	2/-	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	60 % for year 1908		\$2.12
Do. (pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	7 % for year 1908		\$2.12
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	21,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08		\$2.12
Do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$109,848 \$105,249 \$68,609 }	none	None		\$2.12
Lodbury Rubber Estates Limited	60,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	None		\$2.12
Do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £109,848 £105,249 £68,609 }	none	None		\$2.12

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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